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ABSTRACT

This preliminary report presents the results of a 1995 Linguistic Society of America survey on endangered languages. The Endangered Languages Survey was prepared in consultation with other linguistic organizations such as the German Linguistic Group, Endangered Languages Clearing House, and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA). Forty-eight language researchers responded regarding 80 languages and dialects. This report was issued to highlight the need for additional input to the database as well as to suggest the possible existence of an indigenous language-community bias in the reported information. Completed survey forms are appended. Each form indicates the researcher completing the form and details on the languages currently being studied, such as demographics, geographic location, and publications in/on the language. (NAV)

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ENDANGERED LANGUAGES DATA SUMMARY

Linguistic Society of America
Committee on Endangered Languages & Their Preservation
Compiled by Akira Y. Yamamoto
University of Kansas

ED 396 546

At the 1995 meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA) in New Orleans, Louisiana, the Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation proposed a survey on endangered languages with which the LSA members have worked or are working. In consulting with other linguistic societies and organizations such as German Linguistic group, Endangered Languages Clearing House, Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA), the Endangered Languages Survey Questionnaire was prepared. Both the LSA Bulletin and the SSILA Newsletter included the questionnaire in their late summer issues.

To the call for assistance in compiling information on endangered languages, forty-eight (48) language researchers responded on 80 languages/dialects. Language researchers reported from Australia (2), from Belize (1), from Canada (1), from China (1), from Denmark (1), from Mexico (1), from the Netherlands (1), from Venezuela (1), and the rest from the United States (39).

This is the first report on the result of the survey, and the data base is perhaps too small to be effective. The purpose of this report is to alert the readers of the following:

a) The reasons for the small sample of the languages reported here may indicate the sensitive nature of a survey of this kind. That is, in many cases the linguistic researchers may be cooperatively working with the language communities and what is to be reported may be dependent on the wishes of the communities.

b) This report is preliminary and therefore very tentative in nature, and the readers are advised to use this with other published materials such as Barbara F. Grimes' Ethnologue (11th edition, 1988).

c) We want to appeal to a wider range of readers to contribute their responses to make such a survey more effective.

The Committee members believe that the survey and the kind of data compiled will provide a significant information not only for the academic linguists, but for the endangered language communities as well as for the general public. The survey, therefore, will be conducted again to increase the information on the endangered languages. The Committee will request the LSA and SSILA to include the questionnaire in their future bulletin and newsletter. The questionnaire will be essentially the same in its question items, but a brief statement will be added to clarify the nature of information requested: "In some cases, the community situation may not allow you to provide all the information requested in the questionnaire, or you may not be able to answer all the questions. Please provide us with as much information as you feel comfortable in sharing."

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Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics, Volume 21, 1996, pp. 159-229

This report is organized by country. Within each country, the languages are ordered alphabetically. In the main entry, there may be a note stating **See attached page**. These additional pages providing additional information are grouped together at the end as **Appendix** and the items appear alphabetically according to the language/dialect names of the main entries. The main entries for each country are preceded by a summary using the following format for listing:

Countries (Number of languages/dialects)
Name of language/dialect, Lg Family [Researchers reporting]

1. 1995 Survey Form

TO: All LSA Members
FROM: Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation
SUBJECT: Request for your cooperation

The Linguistic Society of America's Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation would like to ask for your help in compiling a database on the status of the endangered languages of the world and the research being done on them.

Background:
The Committee has received many inquiries from Native American communities regarding the status of their languages, who has worked on those languages, whether or not anything can be done to revive, maintain, or enhance them. We expect to receive an increasing number of such inquiries from other communities and individuals throughout the world.

A good deal of work has been done already that can form the basis for a database that can be used to respond to such inquiries. The Society for the Study of Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA) has compiled with its membership list the languages that its members have researched. Barbara F. Grimes has authored the Ethnologue [(12th edition) Dallas, Texas: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1992], which presents an impressive amount of important data on the status of languages of the world; Joseph Grimes, Barbara Grimes, David Stampe, and Evan Antworth have recently made it easier for us to access information on the status of those languages contained in Ethnologue by placing it on the SIL's World Wide Web site. Linguists in Germany are preparing a questionnaire on endangered languages. The Department of Asian and Pacific Linguistics of the University of Tokyo has accepted the UNESCO's request to be the clearing house for information on the world's endangered languages.

Purpose:
Beyond the above resources, what is needed from LSA members is a comprehensive list of the endangered languages of the world, the state of their vitality, and the nature and goals of current work on them. The Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation needs information that will complement the existing sources, and, in particular, information that would be helpful to community leaders, educators, and the general public, as well as to other linguists concerned with the documentation and preservation of these languages.

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Data Management:

The data gathered in this survey will be processed initially at the University of Kansas, under the direction of the Chair of the Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation. Further processing of the data, including its updating and dissemination, will be managed by the Committee in consultation with SSILA and other relevant organizations.

Request:

Please fill out a copy of the questionnaire on the other side of this sheet for each language or language community you have worked with, or for which you have reliable information. Please return the completed form to:

Akira Yamamoto, Chair of the Committee
Department of Anthropology
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas 66045-2110
Phone: (913) 864-4103; FAX: 913-864-4225
E-mail: akira@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu

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1. Information on the researcher supplying this information:
   Name:
   Where and How To Contact (Address, e-mail, phone, FAX, etc.)

2. Language (or dialect) with its affiliation/language family:

3. Year(s) and location of field work (including a broad geographical area designation):

4. Other language community/communities in which this language (or dialect) is spoken*:

5. What is the vitality of the language? [1) estimated number of speakers, 2) approximate proportion of speakers to the total population, 3) is the language being acquired by children? 4) is there a community language program or other preservation activities? 5) others] (Please note if these comments apply to item 3, or to a larger language community noted in item 4.):

6. What is the nature and goal(s) of the researcher's field work, and what further linguistic work remains to be done?:

7. Major prior linguistic documentation if any:

8. Additional comments:

*If you are providing information derived from sources other than your own research, please note (in item 8) the names of the other researchers or sources.

Thank you for taking time to fill out the questionnaire.

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2. Reported Languages/Dialects by Countries

Abbreviated field names are as follows:

Inf by	=	information reported by
Lg.Dlct	=	language or dialect
Lg affil	=	language affiliation/language family
Fldwrk loc	=	fieldwork location
Othr lg com	=	other language communities
Ntr fldwrk	=	nature of fieldwork and needed linguistic work
Est # spkrs	=	estimated number of speakers & is the lg acquired by children?
Total pop	=	size (number) of the total population
Lg prgm	=	is there a language program?
Othr prs act	=	are there other language preservation activities?
Major doc	=	major documentation and the data compilation date

Total number of languages/dialects reported: 84
Total number of researchers responded: 49
Number of speakers, range of: 0 - 350,000
Compilation Date: February 17, 1996

Australia (1)

Wambaya, West Barkly [Rachel Nordlinger <rachel@csli.stanford.edu>]

Inf by Rachel Nordlinger

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Lg . Dlct **Wambaya.**

Lg Affil West Barkly Family, a non-Pama-Nyungan language of Australia.

Fldwrk loc Barkly Tablelands area of Northern Australia, esp. the towns of Elliott, Tennant Creek, and Borroloola in the Northern Territory, **Australia.** [since 1991]

Othr Lg Com

Ntr Fldwrk Ongoing projects: 1) Expanding & improving grammar (Nordlinger, 1993), 2) Text collection, 3) Dictionary development, 4) Creation of educational materials.

Est # spks Approx. 10-12 fluent speakers, all over the age of 60. Many people above 35-40 yrs have a reasonable passive knowledge, but little spoken knowledge. No children speaking the language.

Total Pop A few hundred (?)

Lg Prgm

Othr Pre Act Low scale preservation activities, mainly vocabulary collection.

Major Doc 1) Fieldnotes by Ken Hale (1959). 66pp. Includes a brief grammatical description. 2) Nordlinger, Rachel. 1993. A Grammar of Wambaya. MA Thesis. University of Melbourne, Australia. 3) Chadwick, Neil. 1978. The West Barkly Languages, Complex Morphology. PhD Dissertation. Monash University, Australia (some discussion of Wambaya). 9/1/95

Belize (1)
Belize Creole [Ken Decker <ken.decker@sil.org>]

Int by	Ken Decker
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Fax	
Email	ken.decker@sil.org
Lg . Dlct	Belize Creole
Lg Affil	Creole with English-lexicon.
Fldwrk loc	Belize, Caribbean Coast of Central America [1993-present].
Othr Lg Com	There are said to be as many Belize Creole speakers in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles as in Belize.
Nbr Fldwrk	Decker is working as a consultant to Belizean Creoles who are actively promoting and developing the language.
Est # spks	Approx. 60,000 speakers of Creole as their first language in Belize. There are twice as many Spanish spks, but the Creole spkrs are culturally dominant. Creole is virtually everyone's second language, if not the first.
Total Pop	Approx. 205,000 and Creole is virtually everyone's second language if not the first.
Lg Prgrm	Yes. There is a discussion of use in the schools also.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	Thorough documentation. 1) Dayley, Jon P. 1979. Belizean Creole. Peace Corps Language Handbook Series: Brattleboro, Vermont; 2) Young, Colville N. 1973. A Study of the Creolized English Spoken in the City of Belize in its Cultural and Social Setting. 9/20/95

Brazil (8)

Baniwa of Içana, Hohôdene, Siuci; North Arawak [Alexandra Aikhenvald <aikaling@durras.fac.anu.edu.au>]

Bare, North Arawak [Alexandra Aikhenvald <aikaling@durras.fac.anu.edu.au>]

Jarawara Dialect of Madi, Arawá Lg Family [RMW Dixon, Alan Vogel <ARVST1@unix.cis.pitt.edu>]

Kadiweu, Waikurúan Lg Family [Filomena Sandalo <sandalo@NL.cs.cmu.edu>]

Kwaza, Affiliation unknown [Hein van der Voort <hein.van.der.voort@let.uva.nl>]

Tariana, North Arawak [Alexandra Aikhenvald <aikaling@durras.fac.anu.edu.au>]

Warekena of the Xie River, North Arawak [Alexandra Aikhenvald <aikaling@durras.fac.anu.edu.au>]

Xavante (Shavante), Gê Lg Family [Laura Graham <laura-graham@uniowa.edu>]

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Lg . Dlct	**Baniwa** of Içana; **Hohôdene**; **Siuci**
Lg Affil	North Arawak (Rio Negro Group, Baniva Subdivion by Mason, 1950)
Fldwrk loc	Içana River, Community of Ukuki-cachoeira, Upper Rio Negro, Amazonas, **Brazil**
Othr Lg Com	Numerous communities on the Içana River and in São Gabriel da Cachoeira.
Nbr Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Text collection (350pp. done)
Est # spks	3,000+ of various dialects of Baniwa.
Total Pop	
Lg Prgm	Orthography in Hohôdene dialect. Several attempts to teach the basic literacy in the language.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	(See appendix) 9/10/95

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Lg . Dial	**Baure** [In Brazil it is called Baruwana and in Venezuela Baré, according to Voegelin & Voegelin 1977]
Lg Affil	North Arawak (Orinoco Group by Schmidt, 1926)
Fldwrk loc	Cucui, Sao Gabriel da Cachoeira, Upper Rio Negro, Amazonas, **Brazil**
Othr Lg Com	Santa Rosa de Amanadona and Sn Carlos in Venezuela.
Othr Fldwrk	1) Grammar (forthcoming in Lincom Europpa Language Materials, 100), 2) Dictionary (in preparation), 3) Text collection (in preparation)
Est # spks	The last speaker in Brazil died in 1992. Approx. 20 old speakers in Venezuela.
Total Pop	Several thousands who may speak either Nheengatu (Lingua Geral) or only Portuguese or Spanish.
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	(See appendix) 9/9/95

Inf by	R M W Dixon
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Lg . Dial	**Jarawara** Dialect of **Madi** Language. Other dialects include Jamamadi and Banawá. **(See appendix. See also Alan Vogel)**
Lg Affil	Arawá Language Family. [Not to be confused with Arawak.]
Fldwrk loc	Jarawara village of Casa Nova, near the Purús River, State of Amazonas, **Brazil**.
Othr Lg Com	Two other dialects of the same language: Jamamadi (approx. 180 speakers) and Banawá (approx. 90 speakers).
Othr Fldwrk	1) Comprehensive grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Text collection. RMW Dixon is co-researcher along with Alan Vogel.
Est # spks	150 speakers spread over 7 jungle villages. All have Jarawara as first lg. Over 20% are literate in Jarawara. Children are acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	
Lg Prgm	Yes
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	Negligible 9/11/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Jarawara** Dialect of **Madi** Language. Other dialects include Jamamadi and Banawá. **(See appendix)**
Lg Affil	**Arawá Language Family**. [Not to be confused with Arawak.]
Fldwrk loc	**Jarawara village of Casa Nova, near the Purús River, State of Amazonas, Brazil.**
Othr Lg Com	
Nbr Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary. Alan Vogel is co-researcher along with RMW Dixon.
Est # spks	150 speakers spread over 7 jungle villages. All have Jarawara as first lg. Over 20% are literate in Jarawara.
Total Pop	
Lg Prgm	The literacy program is informal. All teachers are Jarawaras. Literacy materials, Jarawara-authored stories, Bible stories, and others.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	Several articles on Jamamadi have been published over the last 25 years by Robert and Barbara Campbell. 9/20/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Kadiweu**.
Lg Affil	Waikuruan Family.
Fldwrk loc	Serra da Bodoquena, Mato Grosso do Sul, **Brazil** [1993, 1994, 1995]
Othr Lg Com	
Nbr Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary.
Est # spks	1,500, of whom around 3% acquire Portuguese as first language (by 1993 report by Fundacao Nacional do Indio (FUNAI), Brasil).
Total Pop	850 (Grimes 1988: 96, SIL 1986 figure).
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	(See appendix) 9/17/95

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Inf by	Hein van der Voort
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Lg . Dlct	**Kwaza** (also as Koaiá, Koayá, Coaiá, Quaiá)
Lg Affil	Unknown.
Fldwrk loc	Municipality of Vilhena, Southern Rondônia, **Brazil**.
Othr Lg Com	Unknown.
Ntr Fldwrk	1) Documentation and description of the language, 2) Identification of the lg classification. [Note that Kaufman in his "Language History in S America" in Doris Payne, ed. Amazonian Linguistics, 1990 (Austin: Univeristy of Texas Press) lists Kwaza as 'dead' (AYY)]
Est # spks	Approx. 20, majority of whom are not of the Kwaza Nation, and most are members of the Aikanã Nation. Children acquire the lg, although not all adult Kwaza speakers pass it to their children.
Total Pop	Unknown at the time of this report.
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Stanislav Zach's unpublished word lists from the beginning of the century; 2) Claude Lévi-Strauss' unpublished word list (1930s); 3) Harvey Carlson's unpublished word-list (1984); 4) Unpublished fieldwork interviews on tape by Ione Vasconcelos (1994). **(Cont'd in appendix)** 9/10/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Tariana.**
Lg Affil	North Arawak (Rio Negro Group, Tarinan Division by Mason, 1950)
Fldwrk loc	Communities of Santa Rosa and Juquira ponta in the Territory of Vaupes, Amazonas, **Brazil**.
Othr Lg Com	Periquitos in Brazil.
Ntr Fldwrk	1) Grammar (in progress), 2) Dictionary (in progress), 3) Text collection (around 500pp.).
Est # spks	100. All speakers in both communities are multilingual. Children are not acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	1,500.
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	A lg preservation project is proposed by Simeon.
Major Doc	1) Aikhenvald, A.Y. 1994. "Classifiers in Tariana." AL 36:405-465; 2) AAY. 1994. "Grammatical Relations in Tariana." Nordic J of Ling 17,2:201-218; 3) AAY.To appear. "Classe nominal e gênero nas línguas Aruák. Boletim do Museu Goeldi, Belem, Pará; **(Cont'd in appendix)** 9/9/95

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Lg . Dlct: **Warekena** of the Xie River.

Lg Affil: North **Arawak** (Orinoco Group by Schmidt, 1926)

Fldwrk loc: Communities of the River Xie, **Brazil**

Othr Lg Com: Another dialect is spoken in Maroa, Atabapo on the River Guainia in Venezuela.

Ntr Fldwrk: 1) **Grammar** (250pp, in the Handbook of Amazonian Languages, Vol 4), 2) Dictionary (in preparation), 3) Text collection (in preparation)

Est # spks: A few dozen adults in Brazil. There are about 200 speakers in Venezuela.

Total Pop:

Lg Prgm:

Othr Pro Act:

Major Doc: (See appendix)
9/9/95

Inf by: Laura R. Graham

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Phone:

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Email: laura-graham@uiowa.edu

Lg . Dlct: **Xavante** (Shavante).

Lg Affil: Gê (Jê) Family.

Fldwrk loc: Mato Grosso, **Brazil** (in the Reserve of Pimentel Barbosa, one of 6 Xavante Reserves).

Othr Lg Com:

Ntr Fldwrk: 1) Lg and culture research (gender & discourse, current project, 2) Lg socialization, 3) Formal work on honorific system.

Est # spks: 6,000; Xavante is the first lg of all speakers, some adult males speak Portuguese; few women speak Portuguese.

Total Pop:

Lg Prgm:

Othr Pro Act: No language preservation programs. Education is intermittent (Xavante & Portuguese very little in mission communities only).

Major Doc: 1) Graham, Laura R. 1995. Performing Dreams: Discourses of Immortality among the Xavante of Central Brazil. Austin: University of Texas Press. [Ethnography of communication (i.e., speech styles, gender differences, socialization, patterns of speaking, honorifics)]
9/6/95

Canada (7)

- **Cayuga, Iroquoian Lg Family [Michael Foster, Marianne Mithun <mithun@humanitas.ucsb.edu>]**
- **Maliseet-Passamaquoddy, Algonquian Lg Family [Karl van Duyn Teeter <kvt@husc.harvard.edu>]**
- **Mohawk, Iroquoian Lg Family [Marianne Mithun]**
- **Oneida, Iroquoian Lg Family [Bryan Gick <bgick@nimerva.cis.yale.edu>]**
- **Onondaga, Iroquoian Lg Family [Hanni Woodbury <thwoodbury@delphi.com>]**
- **Tuscarora, Iroquoian Lg Family [Marianne Mithun <mithun@humanitas.ucsb.edu>]**
- **Wyandotte, Iroquoian Lg Family [Bruce Pearson <blpears@univscvm.csd.sc.edu>]**

Inf by	Michael K. Foster
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Phone	
Fax	
Email	

Lg . Dlct	**Cayuga.**
Lg Affil	Iroquoian Family.
Fldwrk loc	Six Nations Reserve, Ontario, **Canada**
Othr Lg Com	There are rumored to be Cayuga speakers in New York State. There may be a handful in Oklahoma.
Nfr Fldwrk	1) Traditional texts (editing, translating & analyzing) on council speaking, 2) Dictionary (with a morphological introduction).
Est # spks	130 ~ 150, most over the age of 50. Few children acquire the lg
Total Pop	The band membership for the Six Nations Reserve is around 16,500, with a half of the population living off the reserve. **(See appendix)**
Lg Prgm	The language is offered in the elementary and middle grade levels of some rserve schools.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	Collection of "hierarchical" Longhouse Speeches (1974) by Micheal Foster. The principal work on Cayuga has been conducted by Marianne Mithun and Foster. Mithun has written a number of papers and a teaching grammar of the language with Reg Henry. 9/20/95

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Inf by	Marianne Mithun
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Lg . Dlct	**Cayuga.**
Lg Affil	Iroquoian Family.
Fldwrk loc	Six Nations Reserve, Ontario, **Canada.**
Othr Lg Com	
Nbr Fldwrk	1) Documentation of the spoken language (narrative and conversation).
Est # spks	130 ~ 150, most over the age of 50. Children are not acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	3,000 on the Six Nations Reserve, Ontario, Canada. **(See appendix)**
Lg Prgm	Community based language classes for children and adults. The lg is offered also some reserve schools (elementary & middle grades)
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Foster, Michael. 1974. From the Earth to Beyond the Sky [**"hierarchical" Longhouse Speeches**]. 2) Mithun, Marianne and Reg Henry. 1982. **Watęwayę́stanih**: A Cayuga Teaching Grammar. Brantford, Ontario: Woodland Indian Cultural Educational Center. 3) Various articles & texts by Mithun. 9/11/95

Inf by	Karl van Duyn Teeter
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Lg . Dlct	**Maliseet-Passamaquoddy.**
Lg Affil	Algonquian Family
Fldwrk loc	Western New Brunswick, **Canada** (St. John River valley), and eastern Maine (St. Croix River valley), **USA.**
Othr Lg Com	New Brunswick (Tobique, Woodstock, Fredericton, and Oromocto); Maine (Perry, Princeton, Houlton, Indian Island, nominally Penobscot).
Nbr Fldwrk	Goal: 1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Texts. [1963-1989, fieldwork with Dr. Peter Lewis Paul of Woodstock, N.B.] A volume of texts underway to be published in the Algonquian Text Series.
Est # spks	Approx. 1,000 speakers. Children are not learning the lg.
Total Pop	Approx. 2,500 - 3,000.
Lg Prgm	Language instruction in several places, including the Micmac-Maliseet Institute at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Around the turn of the century by J.D. Prince and by Montague Chamberlain. 2) Sherwood, David Fairchild. 1983. Maliseet-Passamaquoddy Verb Morphology. PhD Dissertation. Yale. **(Continued in appendix)** 9/1/95

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Inf by	Marianne Mithun
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Lg . Dlct	**Mohawk**.
Lg Affil	Iroquoian Family.
Fldwrk loc	Kahnawà:ke, Quebec; Ahkwesahsne, Quebec-Ontario-New York (USA); Thayendanega, Ontario; Six Nations Reserve, Ontario, Wahta, Ontario. **Canada**.
Othr Lg Com	Certain urban centers.
Ntr Fldwrk	1) Full documentation of the language including narrative and conversation, 2) Full grammatical description, 3) Assistance with the language programs.
Est # spks	Several thousand speakers. The situation varies by community: in some communities, middle age and older speak; in others only a few. In particular a few children acquire the lg.
Total Pop	5,638 in New York, 7,671 in Canada (Robert N. Wells, Jr. in Davis 1994: 353).
Lg Prgm	Community programs are very active and successful. Three communities have ambitious and successful immersion programs.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Beatty, John. 1972. Mohawk Morphology. PhD Dissertation. City University of New York; 2) Bonvillain, Nancy. 1973. A Grammar of Ahkwesasne Mohawk. Ottawa: National Museum of Man. Mercuty Series 8; **(Continued in appendix)** 9/11/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Oneida**.
Lg Affil	Iroquoian Family.
Fldwrk loc	Oneida, New York, USA, with speakers from Oneida Reserve in Southwold, Ontario, **Canada**. (The original homeland is the Oneida Reservation in Oneida, NY.)
Othr Lg Com	Oneida is spoken only on the Reserves in Ontario and Wisconsin. Attempts are now being made to reintroduce the lg in Oneida, New York.
Ntr Fldwrk	1) Translating and databasing previously written and recorded texts; 2) New text collecting, translating, and databasing under the direction of Floyd Lounsbury of Department of Anthropology, Yale University.
Est # spks	Approx. 50 in Ontario; about a dozen in Wisconsin; a few in Oneida, New York.
Total Pop	3,000 in Ontario, Canada; 700? in Wisconsin and 700 in New York, USA (Jack Campisi in Davis 1994: 407-408).
Lg Prgm	The Oneida people in NY are currently implementing extensive programs to reintroduce the language in schools.
Othr Pro Act	To a lesser extent, language programs are implemented for adults and preschool children.
Major Doc	1) Lounsbury, Floyd. 1953. Oneida Verb Morphology. Yale University Publications in Anthropology No. 48 [1976 reprint is still available from: Human Relations Area Files Press, 455 Prospect St., New Haven, CT 06511]; 2) There are many others. 9/14/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Onondaga**.
Lg Affil	Iroquoian Family.
Fldwrk loc	Six Nations Reserve, Brantford, Ontario, **Canada**.
Othr Lg Com	Onondaga Nation, Nedrow, New York. (The number of speakers at 50 in 1980's.)
Ntr Fldwrk	1) Preparation of reference dictionary and 2) Teaching grammar. Both are sponsored by the Ontario Training and Adjustment Board, the Six Nations of the Grand River, and Woodland Cultural Center. 3) Text collection.
Est # spks	34 at Six Nations according to the Sweetgrass First Nations language Council at Six Nations Reserve (5/31/95)
Total Pop	18,173 (Total enrollment; approx. 1/2 live off the reserve. Thus Onondaga is spoken by less than 1/2 of 1% of those at Six Nations.
Lg Prgrm	The lg is taught for a short period each day in grade school at Onondaga Nation. No lg classes at Six Nations.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Chafe, Wallace L. 1970. A Semantically Based Sketch of Onondaga. IJAL, IUPublications in Anth & Ling Memoir 25; 2) Woodbury, Hanni. 1975. Noun Incorporation in Onondaga. Yale Univ Dissertation; (**Continued in appendix**) 9/9/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Tuscarora**.
Lg Affil	Iroquoian Family.
Fldwrk loc	Western New York near Niagara Falls (Lewiston), USA; Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, Ontario, **Canada**.
Othr Lg Com	
Ntr Fldwrk	1) Full Documentation, 2) Grammar (revised edition in progress), 3) Dictionary (extensive compilation being completed by Blair Rudes).
Est # spks	A handful of speakers [Mithun and others are working with all the speakers who are all elderly.] Children are not acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	1,200 in New York (Chief Kenneth Patterson in Davis 1994: 663)
Lg Prgrm	Language classes in elementary schools in New York State.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Extensive texts recorded a century ago by J.N.B. Hewitt for the Smithsonian Institution; 2) Texts collected and published by Blair Rudes; 3) Grammar by Mithun (Williams) in 1976 (Garland); 4) Various articles and texts by Mithun. 9/11/95

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Lg . Dlct **Wyandotte. (See appendix)**

Lg Affil Iroquoian Family.

Fldwrk loc Extinct. Archival work. (Originally Quebec, Canada) [Currently we find Wyandotte people in Oklahoma, USA. It is reported that the last speaker passed away in 1995.]

Othr Lg Com

Nr Fldwrk 1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary.

Est # spks 0.

Total Pop 3,617 in Oklahoma, USA (Clifford E. Trafzer in Davis 1994: 700)

Lg Prgrm

Othr Pro Act

Major Doc 1) Barbeau, marius. 1960. Huron-Wyandotte Traditional Narratives. National Museum of Canada Bulletin 165 (Ottawa, Canada). [40 Wyandotte narratives with English translation]. 2) Pearson, Bruce L. To appear. The Wyandotte Language. Columbia, SC: Yorkshire Press. [comprehensive grammatical description with lexicon] 2/17/96

China (2)

Salar, Turkic (Oghuz Lg Family) [Arienne Dwyer <adwyer@u.washington.edu>]

Secret Language of China [Qu Yanbin]

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Lg . Dlct	**Secret language** (folk enigmatic language & cant) of Chinese
Lg Affil	
Fldwrk loc	**Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China** [more than 20 years]
Othr Lg Com	
Ntr Fldwrk	
Est # spks	Approx. 10,000 (= 0.03% of the total population)
Total Pop	
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Some aspects of the language recorded as early as the 9th century B.C.; 2) arucles and books by Qu Yanban 10/23/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Salar. (See appendix)**
Lg Affil	Turkic; Oghuz Family
Fldwrk loc	Amdo Tibet=Qinghai Province, China (Hunhua and Hualong Cos.) Eastern Turkestan=Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China (Samyz Co. in the Ili Valley) [Fieldwork period: 1991-1993].
Othr Lg Com	
Ntr Fldwrk	Goals: 1) Salar phonology (Dissertation), 2) Comparison of Eastern (Amdo) and Western (Xinjiang) Salar dialects, 3) Salar grammar (reference book, in progress), 4) Salar texts (book, in progress)
Est # spks	50,000 (?); Non-speakers are largely in major cities away from areas listed above. Rural children (=most of total population) still acquire Salar at home, but Tibetan and Chinese in the streets.
Total Pop	90,000 (1990 Chinese census)
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) E.R. Tenishev. 1976. Stroi salarskogo jazyka. Moscow: Nauka. 2) Lin Lianyun. 1992. Sala-Han Han-Sala cihui. Chengdu: Minzu. 9/1/95

France (1)
Gascon Dialect of French, Romance Lg Family
[Francis Karam]

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Email	
Lg . Dict	Gascon Dialect of French, vernacular of Donzac (Tarn-et-Garonne).
Lg Affil	Romance.
Fldwrk loc	Donzac, a rural community of southwest France [1960, 1962, 1963].
Othr Lg Com	None.
Nbr Fldwrk	
Est # spks	In 1960, a handful of speakers age 65 and older. At the time of the field work, the dialect was on the brink of extinction.
Total Pop	
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Kelly, Reine Cardaillac. 1973. A Descriptive Analysis of Gascon. The Hague: Mouton. Ms. Kelly died a premature death in the 1970s. Karam knew her at the University of Southern California. 9/17/95

Germany (1)
Sorbian (Upper and Lower), West Slavic Lg Group
[Gunter Schaarschmidt <gschaar@uvvm.uvic.ca>]

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Lg . Dlct: **Sorbian** (Upper and Lower).

Lg Affil: West Slavic Language Group

Fldwrk loc: Saxony and Brandenburg, **Germany** [1989, 1992]

Othr Lg Com: None

Ntr Fldwrk: 1) Historical phonology of Upper and Lower Sorbian (book to appear). 2) Historical syntax.

Est # spks: 45,000 Upper Sorbian & 15,000 Lower Sorbian, i.e., less than 0.1% of the total population of Germany.

Total Pop:

Lg Prgm: Lg of instruction in some schools; officially recognized bilingual region, but learned as a second lg.

Othr Pro Act: Research institute in Bautzen (Saxony); language teacher training institute in Bautzen; radio program (one hour/day).

Major Doc: 1) Sorbian Linguistic Atlas (14 vols.). Sorbian Institute. 1965-93; 2) Sewc, H. 1968 & 1976. Grammar (in Upper Sorbian); 3) Jentsche, H. et al. 1989-1991. German-Upper Sorbian Dictionary; 4) Schuster-Sewc, H. 1978-1989. Upper and Lower Sorbian Etymological Dictionary.

9/4/95

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Greenland (2)
West Greenlandic (Inuit), Eskimo-Aleut [Jerrold Sadock <sadock@sapir.uchicago.edu>]
Inuktitut, Eskimo-Aleut [Jerrold Sadock]

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Lg . Dlct: **West Greenlandic** (Inuit).

Lg Affil: Eskimo-Aleut

Fldwrk loc: West Greenland, Baffin Island, Keewatin.

Othr Lg Com: None.

Nlr Fldwrk: 1) Grammar of West Greenlandic (about 2/3 finished).

Est # spks: 45,000. Nearly all children are learning the lg.

Total Pop:

Lg Prgm:

Othr Pro Act:

Major Doc: Considerable amount of work has been done.
9/6/95

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Lg Dist **Inuktitut** (Inuit).

Lg Affil Eskimo-Aleut

Fldwrk loc West **Greenland**, Baffin Island, Keewatin

Othr Lg Com North Alaskan Eskimo (4,000) & Northwest Alaska Inupiat Eskimo (4,000) in Alaska; Copper Inuktitut (2,000) & Eastern Arctic Inuktitut (17,500) in Canada; Greenlandic (45,000) (Grimes 1988: 12, 15)

Othr Fldwrk 1) Grammar.

Est # spks 20,000. Number of children learning the lg, but varies greatly by community. The further west, the fewer

Total Pop

Lg Pgrm

Othr Pro Act

Major Doc Considerable amount of work has been done
9/6/95

Guadeloupe (1)
Guadeloupean French Creole, Atlantic Lesser Antilles French Creole [Gregory Paul Meyjes <gppm@acpub.duke.edu>]

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Lg . Dlct	**Guadeloupean French Creole**
Lg Affil	Atlantic Lesser Antilles French Creole.
Fldwrk loc	**Guadeloupe** (French West Indies) [1992-1993]
Othr Lg Com	Martinique (French West Indies). This variety is distinguished from Commonwealth French Creole, Haitian French Creole, Louisiana French Creole, Guinanese French Creole, and Karipuna French Creole (Brazil)
Ntr Fldwrk	Language attitude study (survey, ethnography, literature review) into the social psychology of on-going language shift toward French in Guadeloupe. Needed: Descriptive linguistic data collection on this language shift.
Est # spks	350,000 in Guadeloupe (1990), well over one million total (also see Grimes 1988: 75, who cites 1975 figure).
Total Pop	387,000 (1990 census). Acquisition of the lg depends on demographic factors (including gender) & attitudes of immediate family members.
Lg Prgm	Long-standing experimental public school program in municipality of Capesterre.
Othr Pro Act	Various cultural groups and activities, radio and limited television broadcasts as well as sparse publications.
Major Doc	1) Meyjes, Gregory Paul P. 1995. On the Status of Creole in guadeloupe: A Study of Present-Day Language Attitude." PhD Dissertation. Department of Linguistics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; **(Continued in appendix)** 9/28/95

Guatemala (2)
Chuj, Mayan Lg Family [Judith Maxwell <cirma@uvg.edu.gt>]
Kaqchikel, Mayan Lg Family [Judith Maxwell <cirma@uvg.edu.gt>]
(Mayan dialects of Mexico and Guatemala [Eleanor Frankle])

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Lg . Dlct	**Chuj. (See appendix)**
Lg Affil	Mayan Family.
Fldwrk loc	Huehuetenango, **Guatemala**.
Othr Lg Com	Huehuetenango (3 town: S.Mateo Ixtatán, S. Sebastian Coatán, Nentón)
Nlr Fldwrk	1) Discourse analysis, 2) Dictionary and grammar compilation 3) Technical preparation of bilingual teachers, 4) Development of bilingual teaching text for monolingual children who want to learn Chuj (native literature creation).
Est # spks	Approx 40,000 speakers, almost all population of S. Mateo and S. Sebastian, and 1/3 of Nentón. Almost all children acquire the lg.
Total Pop	
Lg Prgm	Some adult education. One bilingual teacher.
Othr Pro Act	Academy of Mayan Lgs of Guatemala supports local committee, but the committee does little is due to lack of training.
Major Doc	1) Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín (PLFM) grammar & dictionary; 2) URL writing manual "Escribiendo Chuj," Gaspar Mendoza Diego 1993; 3) Maxwell, Judith M. 1982. How to talk to people who talk 'different': the Chuj (Mayan) solution. PhD Dissertation. University of Chicago; 4) Nick Hopkins' work. 9/4/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Kaqchikel** (Cakchiquel). **(See appendix)**
Lg Affil	Mayan Family.
Fldwrk loc	Chimaltenango, **Guatemala**.
Othr Lg Com	Dep'ts of Guatemala, Sacatepéquez, Chimaltenango, Escuintla, Sololá, Suchitepéquez, Baja Verapaz.
Nlr Fldwrk	1) Discourse analysis, 2) Neologisms for technical and educational texts in 7 Mayan lgs of K'ichean group, 3) Technical preparation of bilingual teachers, 4) Development of bilingual teaching text for monolingual children who want to learn Kaqchikel (native literature creation).
Est # spks	Approx 405,000 speakers (one of 4 majority lgs of Guatemala). Acquired by children in rural areas only.
Total Pop	
Lg Prgm	Academy of Mayan Lgs of Guatemala supports local committee which runs 64 Kaqchikel schools for children and some adult programs.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín (PLFM) dictionary; 2) SIL dictionary; 3) Coordinadora Cakchiquel para el Desarrollo Integral (COCADI) dictionary; 4) Peace Corps dictionary; 5) Descriptive grammar and prescriptive and writers manual Oxlajuuj Keej Maya' Ajtz'ii' (OKMA); 6) University of Landivar teaching materials. 9/1/95

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Lg . Dlct **Mayan languages and their dialects of Mexico and Guatemala (See appendix)**

Lg Affil Mayan Family.

Fldwrk loc **In Mexico with native speakers of some of the Mayan languages primarily of Guatemala.**

Othr Lg Com **Qintana Roo, Chetumal; Chiapas; Campeche; Mexico City (mostly refugees from Guatemala).**

Nir Fldwrk **1) Ethnography including philosophy, education, beliefs, ethnobotany, etc.)**

Est # spks

Total Pop

Lg Prgrm **Bilingual programs for Mayan lgs in Chiapas, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco in Mexico. National Institutes in Guatemala.**

Othr Pro Act

Major Doc **1) Eleanor Frankle's article: "Cozumel. Algunas Observaciones Etnicas, Linguisticas y Sociolinguisticas." Antropologia (Boletin Oficial del Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia. Nueva época, Num 6. Nov.-Dec., 1985. 2/17/96**

Italy (1)
Faetar of Francoprovençal, Romance Lg Family
[Naomi Nagy <nagy@unagi.cis.upenn.edu>]

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Lg . Dlct	**Faetar**, a dialect of Francoprovençal.
Lg Affil	Romance Lg Family.
Fldwrk loc	Faeto, in the province of Foggia, Central Italy. [1992, 1993, 1994]
Othr Lg Com	A very similar dialect in the neighboring village of Celle. Small communities in the USA (Rochester, NY; Bridgeport, CT; Cleaveland, OH; Philadelphia, PA), **(Continued in appendix "Other Lg Com)**
Ntr Fldwrk	Goals: 1) Data collection for a lg description; 2) Collection of recordings and transcriptions (60 hrs of recorded speech with transcriptions, done); 3) Collection of data on lg change due to lg contact (e.g., geminates due to Italian, variable deletion of final segments due to Apulian, ≤con) Needed: standardization of orthography and a pedagogical grammar.
Est # spks	Virtually all (800 in Faeto), and they are bi- or trilingual (with standard Italian and the Apulian regional dialect). Acquire the lg at home and learn Italian at school.
Total Pop	Approx. 800 in Faeto.
Lg Prgrm	There is a movement to use Faetar as the school lg, as soon as materials can be constructed.
Othr Pro Act	Quarterly journal *Il Provenzale*, with some articles in Faetar/Italian trans ; street signs in Faetar, a chorus (some songs in Faetar)
Major Doc	Naomi Nagy has recorded numerous stories, songs, jokes, and discussions in Faetar. **(See appendix "Major Documentation")** 9/1/95

Japan (1)
Hokkaido Ainu, lg isolate [George Simeon <giselle@msn.com>]

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Lg . Dlct	Hokkaido Ainu. (See appendix)
Lg Affil	Isolate
Fldwrk loc	Hokkaido, Japan [Summer 1967; 1970-1].
Othr Lg Com	
Ntr Fldwrk	1) A comprehensive grammar of Hokkaido Ainu.
Est # spks	None. The last speaker passed away a few years ago.
Total Pop	15,000 in Japan & 1,500 in Russia (Grimes 1988: 539).
Lg Prgrm	Some attempts at community lg programs.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Shirō Hattori's Ainu Dialect Dictionary; 2) Kyōsuke Kindaichi has done a great deal of work (Note by AYY). 9/9/95

Mexico (11)

Azoyú Tlapanec, Tlapanecan Lg Family [Søren Wichmann <soeren@cphling.dk>]
Coatzospan Mixtec, Mixtecan, Oto-Manguean [Priscilla Small <pris.small@sil.org>]
Kiliwa, Yuman Lg Family [Mauricio Mixco]
K^{w}'ai, Yuman Lg Family [Mauricio Mixco]
Mocho, Mayan Lg Family [Laura Martin <l.e.martin@csuohio.edu>]
Pa'ipai, Yuman Lg Family [Mauricio Mixco]
Pima of Ónavas, Uto-Aztecan Family [Kenneth Hale <klhale@mit.edu>]
Potosino of Huastec, Mayan Lg Family [Barbara Edmonson]
Southeastern Tepehuán, Uto-Aztecan Lg Family [Thomas Willett <tom.willett@sil.org>]
Texistepec Popoluca, Mixe-Zoquean Lg Family [Søren Wichmann <soeren@cphling.dk>]
Tzeltal of Tenejapa, Mayan Lg Family [Luisa Maffi <maffi@cogsci.berkeley.edu>]
(Mayan dialects of Mexico and Guatemala [Eleanor Frankie])

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Lg . Dlct	**Azoyé Tlapanec. (See appendix)**
Lg Affil	Tlapanecan Family.
Fldwrk loc	Guerrero, Mexico.
Othr Lg Com	Various communities in Guerrero, Mexico.
Nbr Fldwrk	1) Aspects of grammar including verbal inflections (5 articles forthcoming), 2) Dictionary, 3) Joking style, 4) Sociolinguistics.
Est # spks	Approx. 800, including about 30 children. All speakers are bilingual (Spanish). Acquisition of the lg by children is limited.
Total Pop	The population of Tlapaneco was estimated as 14,000-16,000 (Voegelin & Voegelin 1977) and 40,000 (Grimes 1988: 31, SIL 1977 figure)
Lg Prgrm	
Othr Pro Act	None.
Major Doc	1) Poul Radin's short article (poor). 9/9/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Coatzospan Mixtec**, the northeasternmost variety of Mixtec.
Lg Affil	Mixtecan, Oto-Manguean.
Fldwrk loc	This is a linguistic island in the Sierra Mazateca of Oaxaca, Mexico surrounded by Mazatec and Cuicatec, related Oto-Manguean languages [since 1963].
Othr Lg Com	Rancherias in the Coatzospan municipality (San Isidro Coatzospan, Agua Español, Loma de la Plaza); also small groups of speakers in Mexico City (Colonia del Sol), Puebla (Colonia Concepción La Cruz) & Oaxaca.
Nbr Fldwrk	Basic phonological and grammatical analysis done. Work in progress include: 1) Tone analysis, 2) Transcription and publication of native texts, 3) Mixtec-Spanish dictionary, 4) Practical grammar, 5) Literacy materials, 6) Old Testament summary, 7) New Testament.
Est # spks	Nearly all 4,000 speak the lg. Most of the younger generation also speak Spanish due to the presence of government schools in the area. Yes. Coatzospan Mixtec is used in the home and in town meetings.
Total Pop	Approx. 4,000.
Lg Prgrm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	Comparative Mixtec dialect studies using data from Coatzospan have been done by Evangelina Arana, Maurice Swadesh, Cora Mak, Robert Longacre, Katharine Josserand, Henry Bradley, and Barbara Hollenbach. **(See appendix)** 9/25/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Kiliwa**. [The Kiliwa people share Santa Catarina Community with Paʔakpai and K**ʔat people. Intermarriage among these is common.]
Lg Affil	Yuman Family.
Fldwrk loc	Lower California; **Mexico**. The community is located to the southeast of the Valle de la Trinidad in the foothills of the San Pedro Mártur Range.
Othr Lg Com	
Ntr Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Text collection. All as reference works for scholars and communities.
Est # spks	Fewer than 10.
Total Pop	40.
Lg Prgrm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Mixco, Mauricio. 1971. Kiliwa. UCBerkeley Dissertation; 2) Mixco, Mauricio. Sketches of Kiliwa, Pa'ipai, Kw'at (in press) with Archivo de Lengas Indigenas (ed. by Yolanda Lastra, Colegio de México); 3) Mixco, Mauricio. Kiliwa Texts & Kiliwa Dictionary (available through Anthrpological Papers, University of Utah Press). 9/11/95

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Lg . Dlct	K**at. [The K**ʔat people share Santa Catarina Community with Paʔakpai and Kiliwa people. Intermarriage among these is common.]
Lg Affil	Yuman Family.
Fldwrk loc	Lower California, **Mexico**.
Othr Lg Com	
Ntr Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Text collection. All as reference works for scholars and communities.
Est # spks	5 (in Mexico).
Total Pop	20+ (?).
Lg Prgrm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Sketches of Kiliwa, Paʔakpai, K**ʔat (in press) with Archivo de Lenguas Indigenas (ed. by Yolanda Lastra, Colegio de México). 9/11/95

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Lg . Dlet	**Mocho** (Motozintleco); closest dialect is the TuzatAn variety (also moribund).
Lg Affil	Mayan Family, Q'anjob'alan Branch
Fldwrk loc	Barrio Guadalupe, Motozintla, Chiapas, **Mexico**. Motozintla is in SE Chiapas close to Guatemalan border.
Othr Lg Com	Mocho only in the barrios around Motozintla.
Hlr Fldwrk	1) Text collection (with comentary, linguistic analysis, English translation, and grammatical sketch; under contract to University of Texas Press, NEH funded). Documentation and comparison with Tuzatec variety urgent. Archival of unpublished texts in Martin's Mocho corpus needs to be worked on.
Est # spks	Fewer than 100, all over 50 yrs old. No children are acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	Several hundred identify as Mocho.
Lg Prgrm	
Othr Pro Act	Limited to teaching a few common words and phrases. Some young trying to learn Mocho to obtain teaching positions. Spanish dominant.
Major Doc	1) **Kaufman**, Terry. 1967ms. Preliminary Mocho Vocabulary; 2) Unpublished work on the TuzatAn variety by Otto Schumann; 3) Ethnolinguistic publications by Perla Petrich; 4) Martin, Laura & Juan Me'ndez Mati'as. 1989. La mala mujer, un cuento mocho. Tlalocan XI 279-284. **(Continued to appendix)** 9/6/95

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Lg . Dlet	**Pa'ipai**. [The Pa'ipai people share Santa Catarina Community with Kiliwa and K"ai people. Intermarriage among these is common.]
Lg Affil	Yuman Family.
Fldwrk loc	Lower California; **Mexico**.
Othr Lg Com	
Hlr Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Text collection. All as reference works for scholars and communities.
Est # spks	200+.
Total Pop	300+.
Lg Prgrm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Sketches of Kiliwa, Pa'ipai, Kw'ai (in press) with Archivo de Lengas Indigenas (ed. by Yolanda Lastra, Colegio de México). 9/13/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Pima of Ónavas**. The language is also known as Pima Bajo (but is not to be confused with the related Mountain Pima of Maicoba and Yepachic, also known as Pima Bajo).
Lg Affil	Tepiman Subranch, Uto-Aztecan.
Fldwrk loc	Ónavas, Sonora, **Mexico**. East bank of the (upper) Río Yaqui. 1964, 1977.
Othr Lg Com	None during the past 50 years or so.
Nlr Fldwrk	1) To document the lg and determine its linguistic affiliation to its Tepiman relatives, esp. Upper Piman (Tohono O'odham & Akimel O'odham), 2) In 1977, a voc was prepared (Hale et al.) & copies given to the remaining speakers and to the Presidente Municipal of Ónavas.
Est # spks	There were four in 1964, two in 1976, both now deceased. No children acquire the lg.
Total Pop	Approx. 100 residents (down from 1,000 in 1910). The original population is now largely dispersed. Whether dispersed members speak Pima is unknown.
Lg Prgm	None.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	Tape recordings by John Robert Cornell (1971), stored at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona. **(See appendix)** 2/18/96

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Lg . Dlct	**Potosino** dialect of **Huastec**. Closely related to Veracruzano and Sierra Otontepec Dialects spoken in Tantoyuca, Tantima, Tancoco, Chinampa, Chontla.
Lg Affil	Mayan Family
Fldwrk loc	South-eastern San Luis Potosí (esp. Aquismón & San Antonio, S.L.P.), **Mexico**.
Othr Lg Com	Tanlajás, Huehuetlán, Tancanhuitz, Tampamalón.
Nlr Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Text collection.
Est # spks	68,733 in San Luis Potosí (1990 Mexican census), 11.8% of which monolingual. Twice as many women as men monolingual. Veracruz 46,897 (6.6% of which monolingual).
Total Pop	
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Edmonson, Barbara W. 1988. A Descriptive Grammar of Huastec (Potosino Dialect). PhD dissertation. Tulane University, 2) Texts (Tlalocan) published ; 3) Articles in press (IJAL) and in preparation, 4) Terrence Kaufman is working on a Huastec Dictionary; **(Cont'd in appendix)** 9/13/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Southeastern Tepehuán**.
Lg Affil	Uto-Aztecan Family, Sonoran Branch, Tepiman Group.
Fldwrk loc	Municipio de El Mezquital, Estado de Durango, **Mexico** (SE corner of Durango State, approx. where Conunental Divide crosses Tropic of Cancer).
Othr Lg Com	Adjacent to Huichol and Cora in neighboring States to south.
Nv Fldwrk	1) Grammar (published 1991), 2) Dictionary (in progress), 3) Text collection, 4) Literacy materials (1983), 5) Bible translation.
Est # spks	20,000-30,000 speakers, mostly monolingual or partially bilingual with Spanish. Few fully bilingual speakers. Language is still spoken at home.
Total Pop	
Lg Prgm	Language is taught in primary grades by State Department of Indian Education.
Othr Pro Act	The National Institute of Adult Education has just begun a program of teaching adults to read and write Tepehuan.
Major Doc	1) Willett, Elizabeth. 1982. Reduplication and Accent in Southeastern Tepehuán. IJAL 48: 168-184, 2) Willett, Thomas, Elizabeth Willett, José Trinidad Solís de la Cruz, Cornelio Ramírez Solís. 1983. Leyendo y escribiendo tepehuán. Mexico City: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, **(Continued in appendix)** 9/5/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Texistepec Popoluca**; related are Oluta Popoluca, Sayula Popoluca, and Sierra Popoluca.
Lg Affil	Mixe-Zoquean Family (Penutian).
Fldwrk loc	Veracruz, **Mexico**.
Othr Lg Com	Oluta Popoluca (100-200) in Southeastern Veracruz, Sayula Popoluca (6,000) in Veracruz, and Sierra Popoluca (25,000) also in Veracruz (Grimes 1988: 29).
Nv Fldwrk	1) Phonological study (published), 2) Text collection, 3) Dictionary, 4) Short grammatical study including morphology (in preparation).
Est # spks	Less than 400, the youngest 15 yrs old, a douzen or so 20-30, and the majority elders. Children are not acquiring the lg. Very few households use the lg in everyday communication.
Total Pop	2,000 (Grimes 1988: 30).
Lg Prgm	None.
Othr Pro Act	Adults who are curious learn the lg but not attain fluency. No preservation activities.
Major Doc	1) Vocabulary (in manuscript) by SIL members, 2) List of numerals (19th century work) 9/6/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Tzeltal of Tenejapa.**
Lg Affil	Mayan Family.
Fldwrk loc	Highland Chiapas, Mexico.
Othr Lg Com	Tzeltal also spoken in 17+ other communities, Chiapas, Mexico (Guaquitepec, Tenango, Sitalá, Bachajón, Chilón, Yahjalón, Petalcingo, Altamirano, Sibacá, **(Cont'd in appendix "Other Lg Com")**
Othr Fldwrk	(Past) 1) Tenejapa Tzeltal lexicography & lexical semantics, 2) Ethnosymptomatology (lg of signs & symptoms of illness), 3) Affect verbs, 4) Text collection & Analysis. (Future) 1) Tenejapa Tzeltal dictionary, 2) Relationships btw lg loss & loss of traditional knowledge. Needed: Up-to-date phonology &morphology. Esp. syntax needed
Est # spks	258,153 (Mexican census of 1990). 1st indigenous lg of Chiapas for many, and still learned by children, but Spanish is emphasized in education, media, & public communication.
Total Pop	3,210,496 (Total population of Chiapas) **(Continued in appendix "Total Population No.").**
Lg Prgrm	A smattering of bilingual education in primary schools, but ineffective and inefficient.
Othr Pro Act	No systematic preservation activities. Tzeltal in general shows signs of lg shift in progress.
Major Doc	**(See appendix "Major Documentation")**

Inf by	Eleanor Franklin
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Lg . Dlct	**Mayan** languages and their dialects of Mexico and Guatemala. **(See appendix)**
Lg Affil	Mayan Family
Fldwrk loc	In Mexico with native speakers of some of the Mayan languages primarily of **Guatemala**.
Othr Lg Com	Quintana Roo, Chetumal; Chiapas; Campeche; Mexico City (mostly refugees from Guatemala).
Othr Fldwrk	1) Ethnography including philosophy, education, beliefs, ethnobotany, etc.).
Est # spks	
Total Pop	
Lg Prgrm	Bilingual programs for Mayan lgs in Chiapas, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco in Mexico. National Institutes in Guatemala.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Eleanor Franklin's article: "Cozumel: Algunas Observaciones Etnicas, Linguisticas y Sociolinguisticas." Antropologia (Boletin Oficial del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. Nueva época, Núm 6. Nov.-Dec., 1985. 2/17/96

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Nicaragua (1)
Ulwa (Southern Sumu), Misumalpan (Miskitu-Sumu-Matagalpa) [Kenneth Hale <klhale@mit.edu>]

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Lg Dict: Ulwa (Southern Sumu).

Lg Affil: Sumu Sub-branch of Misumalpan (Miskitu-Sumu-Matagalpa).

Fldwrk loc: Karawala, near mouth of the Río Grande de Matagalpa, in the Región Autónoma Atlántico Sur) of Nicaragua. Field work by Ken Hale (1988-94), Thomas Green (1991-96).

Othr Lg Com: A few speakers live at nearby Kara. Occasional reports are heard of speakers in more inland locations, upriver, in areas once more densely occupied by Ulwa people.

Nbr Fldwrk: The project began in response to a request in the 1980's for a lg program for Ulwa roughly on the model of an existing program for the Rama people initiated in 1984 by the Sandinista Gov't and developed by the linguist Colette Craig and her Rama colleagues. **(See appendix "Nature of Fieldwork")**

Est # spks: Approximately 400. A handful of children who speak Ulwa. For all intents & purposes, it is no longer learned by children. Most acquire Miskitu as their 1st lg now.

Total Pop: Approx. one half the population of Karawala which, since the early 1950's, has spoken Miskitu as the primary language.

Lg Prgm:

Othr Pre Act: **(See appendix "Other Preservation Activities")**

Major Doc: The primary earlier sources for Ulwa are Conzemius (1910) and Lehmann (1929). These are excellent works, consisting of vocabulary, grammatical notes and sentences, and they are consulted heavily by the Ulwa Language Committee, especially for words now forgotten. **(See appendix "Major Documentation")** 2/18/96 62

Pakistan (6)
Dameli, Dardic or Nuristani, Indo-Iranian [Ken Decker <ken.decker@sil.org>]
Kalasha, Dardic, Indo-Iranian [Ken Decker]
Khowar, Dardic, Indo-Iranian [Ken Decker]
Phalura, Dardic, Indo-Iranian [Ken Decker]
Ushojo, Dardic, Indo-Iranian [Ken Decker]
Yidgha, Pamir, Indo-Iranian [Ken Decker]

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Lg . Dlct **Dameli**

Lg Affil Dardic or Nuristani Group, Indo-Iranian

Fldwrk loc Southern Chitral District, Northwestern **Pakistan** (1989-1990)

Othr Lg Com

Nbr Fldwrk 1) Sociolinguistic survey (language vitality).

Est # spks Approx. 5,000. The Dameli are a very small group proportional to the distinct. Yes. Children and some women are monolingual.

Total Pop 1,500 (Grimes 1988: 572, citing the 1969 figure).

Lg Prgrm None, but they live in a very remote location and they have very little contact with outsiders.

Othr Pro Act

Major Doc Very little is known of Dameli. 1) Morgenstierne, Georg. 1942. Notes on Dameli: a Kafir-Dardic language of Chitral. Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap 12: 115-198. The series of five volumes of the Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan gives sociolinguistic data, including language vitality on 26 languages. 9/20/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Kalasha**.
Lg Affil	Dardic Group, Indo-Iranian.
Fldwrk loc	Southern Chitral District, Northwestern **Pakistan** [1989-1990]
Othr Lg Com	
Ntr Fldwrk	1) Sociolinguistic survey (language vitality).
Est # spks	Approx. 5,000. The Kalash are a very small group proportionally in the district. Yes. Most children are monolingual; most women have only minimal proficiency in Khowar. A few men are monolingual
Total Pop	2,500 (Grimes 1988: 573, citing the 1985 figure)
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	Yes. Because the Kalash are the last non-Islamic group in Central Asia, there are numerous lg & culture preservation projects.
Major Doc	1) Morgenstierne, Georg. 1973. Indo-European Frontier Languages Vol. 4 (Kalasha). Cambridge: Harvard University Press. There may be more recent work by E. Bashir or R. Trail. **(Continued in appendix)** 9/20/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Khowar** (Chitrali)
Lg Affil	Dardic Group, Indo-Iranian.
Fldwrk loc	Chitral District, Northwestern Pakistan, Peshawar, Northwest Frontier Province, **Pakistan** [1986-1990]
Othr Lg Com	Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Karachi, Pakistan
Ntr Fldwrk	1) Sociolinguistic survey (language vitality).
Est # spks	Approx. 200,000 (majority in the district, minority status nationally) Most children and women (and many men) are monolingual
Total Pop	250,000+ (Grimes 1988: 574).
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	Orthography has been developed and language preservation activities are beginning to be formed.
Major Doc	1) Decker, Kendall D. 1992. Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan. Vol. 5 (Languages of Chitral). Islamabad: National Institute of Pakistan Studies and Summer Institute of Linguistics. **(Continued in appendix)** 9/17/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Phalura** (Dangarik).
Lg Affil	Dardic Group, Indo-Iranian.
Fldwrk loc	Southern Chitral District, Northwestern **Pakistan** [1989-1990]
Othr Lg Com	The related variety of Sawi (Sau) was spoken in Sau, Afghanistan in the Kunar Valley of Northeastern Afghanistan. Since Afghan War little is known of the survival of this group.
Nbr Fldwrk	1) Sociolinguistic survey (language vitality).
Est # spks	8,000-9,000. Minority even in their district, but good vitality in most villages. Many children and women (and some men) are monolingual.
Total Pop	2,500 (Grimes 1988: 575, citing the 1964 figure).
Lg Prgrm	None.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Morgenstierne, Georg. 1941. Notes on Phalûra: an unknown Dardic Language of Chitral (Skrifter utgitt av det norske videnskaps-akademi Oslo II. hist.-filos-klasse. 1940:5). Oslo: Jacob Dybwad; (**Continued in appendix**) 9/20/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Ushojo**.
Lg Affil	Dardic Group, Indo-Iranian.
Fldwrk loc	Swat Valley, North Central **Pakistan** (1989-1990)
Othr Lg Com	
Nbr Fldwrk	1) Sociolinguistic survey (language vitality) (**See appendix**)
Est # spks	Approx. 2,000 (vitality judged as poor). They are a very small group proportional to neighboring groups. Children acquire the lg, but they also learn Pashto and Torwali.
Total Pop	Difficult to estimate. When families shift to another lg., they identify with the other lg group. Also other lg speakers live among the Ushojo.
Lg Prgrm	None.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Decker, Sandra J. 1992. Ushojo. In Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan. Vol. 1 (Languages of Kohistan), ed. by Calvin R. Rensch, Sandra J. Decker, and Daniel G. Hallberg. Islamabad: National Institute of Pakistan Studies and Summer Institute of Linguistics. 9/20/95

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Lg . Dial **Yidgha** (Munji-Yidgha).

Lg Affil Pamir Group, Indo-Iranian.

Fldwrk loc Lutkuh Valley, Western Chitral District, Northwestern **Pakistan** [1989-1990].

Othr Lg Com **The related Munji was spoken in the Munjan Valley in Northeast Afghanistan. Since the Afghan War, some have moved to Chitral and elsewhere. Little is known of the survival of this group.**

Nbr Fldwrk 1) Sociolinguistic survey (language vitality).

Est # spks Approx. 5,000-6,000. A small minority even in their District.

Total Pop 14,000 in **Afghanistan** (Grimes 1988: 575).

Lg Prgm No preservation activities.

Othr Pro Act

Major Doc Very little on Munji or Yidgha but see: 1) Grjunberg, A.L. 1968. Lgs of the Eastern Hindu Kush. Moscow: Nauka; 2) Morgenstierne, Georg. 1938. Indo-Iranian Frontier lgs. Vol II (Iranian Pamir Lgs). Oslo: Instituttet for Sammenlignende Kulturforskning. (Continued in appendix) 9/20/95

Perú (2)
Jaqaru, Jaqi (M.J. Hardman)
Kawki, Jaqi (M.J. Hardman)

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Lg . Dlct	Jaqaru.
Lg Affil	Jaqi (languages include Jaqaru, Aymara, Kawki). [Kawki is also endangered, but Aymara is not.]
Fldwrk loc	Tupe, Aysha, and Quilqa in the Yauyos province of the Department of Lima, Perú.
Othr Lg Com	Spoken in urban centers by immigrants (especially Huancayo, Cañete, and Lima.
Nbr Fldwrk	1) Grammatical description, 2) Comparison of related languages, 3) Text collection and transcription. Needed: Historical reconstruction.
Est # spks	Approx. 5,000. Recent political difficulties have reduced the Tupe pop to less than 1,000. In cities groups continue to speak the lg. but children learn Spanish. Tupe, Aysha, & Quilqa, they learn Jaqaru & Spanish.
Total Pop	
Lg Prgm	Prior to current political difficulties, the school in Tupe began bilingual education which included literacy in Jaqaru.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	None. There are two Tupinos who are currently doing serious work on the language. Hardman has compiled a bibliography. 12/22/95.

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Lg . Dlct	Kawki
Lg Affil	Jaqi (languages include Jaqaru, Aymara, Kawki).
Fldwrk loc	Cachuy, Canchán, and Chavin in the Yauyos province of the Department of Lima, Perú.
Othr Lg Com	Spoken by immigrants to the cities, especially Cañete and Lima.
Nbr Fldwrk	1) Grammatical description, 2) Comparison of related languages, 3) Text collection and transcription. Needed: Historical reconstruction.
Est # spks	Fewer than 20 (fewer than a half dozen are fluent). The yungest speaker is about 50 and the only one in his generation. No children acquire the lg.
Total Pop	
Lg Prgm	The youngest speaker (about 50 years old) wants to teach the lg to the children in Cachuy.
Othr Pro Act	Hardman have supplied the youngest speaker with primers (stories from his grandmother and other stories that Hardman collected).
Major Doc	None. [Hardman has compiled a bibliography] 12/22/95.

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Russia (3)
Russia (1)
Western Itelmen, Chukchi/Koryak (?) [Jonathan Bobaljik <bobaljik@mit.edu>]
Daghestan Republic (2)
Ginux (Dido), Tsezic group, Nakh-Daghestanian Lg Family [Ramazan Rajabov <rajabov@chaph.usc.edu>]
Tsez, Tsezic group, Nakh-Daghestanian Lg Family [Bernard Comrie <comrie@bcf.usc.edu>, Maria Polinsky <polinsky@bcf.usc.edu>, Ramazan Rajabov <rajabov@chaph.usc.edu>]

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Lg . Dlct: **Western Itelmen** (a.k.a. Kamchadal); North and South dialects: Sedanka and Khairuzovo. **(See appendix)**

Lg Affil: Chukchi/Koryak (controversial)

Fldwrk loc: Kovran/Sedanka villages in Tigil Region of Kamchatka Peninsula, **Russian Far East**.

Othr Lg Com: Northern dialects: Sedanka, Tigil, Palana (Kamchatka); Southern dialects: Kovran, Khairuzovo, Palana, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij (Kamchatka).

Ntr Fldwrk: 1) Theoretical analysis of morphology and phonology, 2) Educational materials for schools (collection, translation into Russian of traditional and contemporary narratives (in collaboration with researchers on Kamchatka). Needed: Dictionary & Grammar important, but a slim chance of being used by the Itelmen people as lg maintenance tools.

Est # spks: Less than 60 speakers; youngest speaker about 50 yrs old. No children are acquiring the lg.

Total Pop: Approx. 1,500 ethnic Itelmen group. All use Russian as daily language of communication.

Lg Prgrm: Some efforts to teach the lg in kindergarten and primary schools supported, in principle, by the government.

Othr Pro Act: Lack of funding, materials, teachers, enthusiasm on the part of the people. True of all Itelmen population.

Major Doc: 1) Volodin, A.P. 1976. Itel'menskij jazyk (The Itelman Language). St. Petersburg. [In Russian, Grammar]. 2) Volodin, A.P. and K.N. Khalomova. 1989. Itel'men-Russian-Itel'men Dictionary [approx. 4,000 words]. 9/5/95.

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Lg . Dlct	**Ginux** (also Ginukh, Hinuq). Ginux is the lg name, ethnic group name, and village name.
Lg Affil	Tsezic (Tsezian) group, Nakh-Daghestanian (Northeast Caucasian) Family.
Fldwrk loc	Ginux, the Tsunta District of **Daghestan Republic, Russia** [1994-5]
Othr Lg Com	
Nlr Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary.
Est # spks	300 active speakers who live in the village of Ginux. 200 living outside the village speak it to a certain extent. In the Ginux village, children are acquire the lg.
Total Pop	500?
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) A description of Ginux Language by E.A. Bokarev, 1959, 1967, 2) A description of Ginux Dialect of Tsez by E.A. Lomtadze, 1963 99/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Tsez** (or Dido). The language is undergoing significant influence of Avar and Russian.
Lg Affil	Tsezic (Tsezian) group, Nakh-Daghestanian (Northeast Caucasian) Family, around the southern Sulak River.
Fldwrk loc	Tsunta district of **Daghestan Republic, Russia** [1992-5, Rajabov]; USC with a graduate student who is a native speaker of Tsez [1992-present, comrie & Polinsky].
Othr Lg Com	Lowland Daghestan (in and around Makhachkala).
Nlr Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Text collection. The major bulk of data collected. Needed: 1) Dialect differences, 2) Male & female speech.
Est # spks	About 8,000 in the highlands, where the lg is best preserved; about 7,000 in the lowlands who speak the lg to some extent. Children in the community learn the lg, but the lg is not taught at school.
Total Pop	See above.
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	Local cultural events.
Major Doc	1) A short sketch by E. A. Bokarev (1959) [in Russian], 2) A description by D.S. Imnayshvili (1963) [in Russian], includes several texts, 3) A description of verbal morphology by R. Rajabov (1993) [in Russian], 4) A grammatical sketch by Comrie, Polinsky, and Rajabov (in press) [English]. 99/95

USA (33)

Absentee Shawnee, Algonquian Lg Family [Bruce Pearson <blpears@univscvm.csd.sc.edu>]
Acoma dialect of Keresan, Lg isolate [Hilaire Valiquette]
Caddo, Caddoan Lg Family [Wallace Chafe <chafe@humanitas.ucsb.edu>]
Central Pomo, Pomoan Lg Family [Marianne Mithun <mithun@humanitas.ucsb.edu>]
Choinimne, Yokuts Lg Family [Robert Lyday]
Chukchansi Yokuts, Yokuts Lg Family [Robert Lyday]
Cochiti dialect of Keresan, Lg isolate [Hilaire Valiquette]
Costanoan languages, Utian Lg Family [Catherine Callaghan]
Delaware, Algonquian Lg Family [Bruce Pearson <blpears@univscvm.csd.sc.edu>]
Eastern Band Cherokee, Iroquoian Lg Family [Robin Sabino <sabinro@auburn.mail.edu>]
Havasupai, Yuman Lg Family [Akira Yamamoto <akira@ukans.edu>]
Hwalbay (Hualapai), Yuman Lg Family [Akira Yamamoto <akira@ukans.edu>]
Karuk, Hokan (?) [William Bright <brightw@spot.colorado.edu>]
Kechayi of Chukchansi, Penutian [Robert Lyday]
Laguna dialect of Keresan, Lg isolate [Hilaire Valiquette]
Loyal Shawnee, Algonquian Lg Family [David Costa <dcosta@garnet.berkeley.edu>]
Maliseet-Passamaquoddy, Algonquian Lg Family [Karl van Duyn Teeter <kvt@husc.harvard.edu>]
Mandan, Siouan Lg Family [Mauricio Mixco]
Miwok languages, Utian Lg Family [Catherine Callaghan]
Mohawk, Iroquoian Lg Family [Marianne Mithun <mithun@humanitas.ucsb.edu>]
Montana Salish (Flathead), Salishan Lg Family [Sarah Thomason <sally@isp.pitt.edu>]
Oneida, Iroquoian Lg Family [Bryan Gick <bgick@minerva.cis.yale.edu>]
San Felipe dialect of Keresan, Lg isolate [Hilaire Valiquette]
Santa Ana dialect of Keresan, Lg isolate [Hilaire Valiquette]
Santo Domingo dialect of Keresan, Lg isolate [Hilaire Valiquette]
Seneca, Iroquoian Lg Family [Wallace Chafe <chafe@humanitas.ucsb.edu>]
Snchitsu'umshstsn (Coeur d'Alene), Salish Lg Family [Gary Palmer <gbp@nevada.edu>]
Tuscarora, Iroquoian Lg Family [Marianne Mithun <mithun@humanitas.ucsb.edu>]
Wiyot, Algic [Karl van Duyn Teeter <kvt@husc.harvard.edu>]
Wyandotte, Iroquoian Lg Family [Bruce Pearson <blpears@univscvm.csd.sc.edu>]
Yavbé of Yavapai, Yuman Lg Family [Akira Yamamoto <akira@ukans.edu>]
Yuchi, Lg isolate [Mary Linn <mslinn@lark.cc.ukans.edu>]
Zia dialect of Keresan, Lg isolate [Hilaire Valiquette]

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Lg . Dlct	**Absentee Shawnee**.
Lg Affil	Algonquian Family.
Fldwrk loc	Shawnee, Oklahoma, USA.
Othr Lg Com	Loyal Shawnee in White Oak and Vinita areas, Oklahoma, and Eastern Shawnee in northeast Oklahoma.
Nbr Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary.
Est # spks	Approx. 250 in Shawnee, Oklahoma.
Total Pop	2,000+ (Peter R. hacker in Davis 1994: 585).
Lg Prgrm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Andrews, Kenneth R. 1994. Shawnee Grammar. PhD dissertation. Columbia, SC: Univ. of South Carolina [detailed morphological description]. **(Continued in appendix)** 2/17/96

Inf by	Hilaire Valiquette
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Phone	(505) 465-2226
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Lg . Dlct	**Acoma** dialect of **Keresan**. Dialects include Acoma, Laguna, Zia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, all Pueblos in New Mexico. **(See appendix Keresan Language Isolate)**
Lg Affil	Language Isolate.
Fldwrk loc	Acoma Pueblo, New Mexico, USA.
Othr Lg Com	
Nbr Fldwrk	
Est # spks	1930 (i.e., 50% of the total population speak the lg). Age 30 may be the break point. Children are not acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	3860 [Figure from Simmons 1979, p. 221 for 1970. Increased by 35% which may be low.]
Lg Prgrm	There was a bilingual program at Sky City Elementary School, but it ended about 8 years ago.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Miller (1965) [his "surface" forms are totally reliable; he has several texts]. 2) Maring (1967) [not well done, sloppy in transcription and unimaginative in analysis] 9/13/95

Inf by	Wallace Chafe
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Lg . Dist	**Caddo.**
Lg Affil	Caddoan Family.
Fldwrk loc	Caddo County, Oklahoma, USA. [1960s, and currently conducting field work].
Othr Lg Com	
Nbr Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Texts.
Est # spks	Approx. 25, varying in competence.
Total Pop	3,371 in 1992 (Carol Hampton in Davis 1994: 89-90).
Lg Prgm	Sporadic adult language appreciation classes. Community interest is limited to a few individuals.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Chafe, Wallace. In press. "Caddo." In Southeastern Languages, ed. by Heather Hardy and Janine Scancarelli. 9/17/95

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Lg . Dist	**Central Pomo (See appendix)**
Lg Affil	Pomoan Family.
Fldwrk loc	Three communities (Hopland and Yokaya rancherias near Ukiah, Point Arena-Manchester on the coast) in Northern California, USA.
Othr Lg Com	None
Nbr Fldwrk	1) Full documentation of the language, 2) Narrative and conversation grammar, 3) Dictionary, 4) Text collection.
Est # spks	Fewer than a handful of speakers remaining. Children are not acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	The 1990 census shows 4,766 as identifying themselves as Pomo.
Lg Prgm	None
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	Articles by Mithun. 9/11/95

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Ind by	Robert Lyday
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Fax	(209) 683-0599
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Lg Dist	Chukchansi (Yokuts).
Lg Affil	Yokuts Family (Penutian).
Fldwrk loc	Sierra Nevada foothills; Coarsegold/Oakhurst, California (41 miles north of Fresno, 15 miles south of Yosemite National Park, 2,000 - 3,000 feet), USA.
Othr Lg Com	Fresno, Clovis, Cold Springs Rancheria (Tollhouse, CA)
Nbr Fldwrk	Immediate documentation of the lg with speakers: Leona Davis (63), May Davidson (66), Annie Alec (69), May Lewis (70), all of Fresno; John Davis (65) of Clovis, CA; Dan Davis (59) of Cold Springs Rancheria, Tollhouse, CA. Needed: Documentation work with spkrs, including a basic grammatical sketch. Lexicon is especially needed.
Est # spks	Approximately 6 plus (see above). No children acquire the lg.
Total Pop	Approximately 300. The tribe has been trying to get recognized, but unsuccessful.
Lg Prgrm	No.
Othr Pro Act	No.
Major Doc	1) Frank Lalia's lexicon (available only from Yosemite National Park Library) [inadequate transcription]. (Continued in appendix.) 2/18/96

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Lg Dist	Chukchansi (Yokuts), Northern Valley Yokuts, Hill Division. Dialects of this lg are Dumna and Kechayi. Kechayi has just one elderly speaker now.
Lg Affil	Yokuts Family (Penutian).
Fldwrk loc	Oakhurst/Coarsegold, California; the Sierra Nevada foothills; Fresno River drainage (41 miles north of Fresno, about 15 miles south of Yosemite National Park), USA.
Othr Lg Com	One very old speaker lives in Santa Rosa. There is at least one in Fresno/Madera area in the Central Valley.
Nbr Fldwrk	Tribal goals: 1) Dictionary, 2) Practical orthography, 3) Simple phrase book. Researcher's (Lyday) goals: 4) Basic structure (phonology, morphology, syntax); 5) Dialect relationships; 6) Borrowing and inter-family relationships.
Est # spks	Approx. 5+ (54 yrs old, 67, 70, 81, 91) speakers who are recapturing their knowledge of the lg. Another 12 semi-spkrs with voc knowledge. Some children are learning some vocabulary.
Total Pop	100 (Chukchansi), 200-300 (Cha'ushmu), 250-300 (Wukchumni), 400 (Tachi). 4 major tribes (Lorrie A. Planas in Davis 1994: 712-714)
Lg Prgrm	
Othr Pro Act	Tribal lg project.
Major Doc	(See appendix) 2/16/96

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Lg . Dist	**Cochiti** dialect of **Keresan**. Dialects include Acoma, Laguna, Zia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, all Pueblos in New Mexico. **(See appendix Keresan Language Isolate)**
Lg Affil	Language Isolate.
Fldwrk loc	Cochiti Pueblo, New Mexico, USA.
Othr Lg Com	
Nfr Fldwrk	1) Text collection. There may be more work as the Tribal language preservation project becomes a reality.
Est # spks	525 (i.e., 50% of the total population speak the lg). Age 30 may be the break point. Children are not acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	1050 [Figure from Simmons 1979, p. 221 for 1970. Increased by 35% which may be low.]
Lg Prgrm	The lg is taught at Cochiti Elementary School as a second language, but the program is currently weak.
Othr Pro Act	Beginnings of a pueblo-wide preservation project.
Major Doc	1) Boas has some unpublished texts (around 20) and word lists [available from the American Philosophical Society Library; these are better quality than his Laguna work.] 9/13/95

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Lg . Dist	**Costanoan** languages. All extinct. **(See appendix)**
Lg Affil	Utian Family. Utian is Miwok-Costanoan, supposedly Penutian.
Fldwrk loc	[Originally in central California coast from San Francisco Bay to Point Sur south of Monterey Bay (Linda G. Yamane in Dorst 1994: 143), USA.]
Othr Lg Com	
Nfr Fldwrk	1) To direct Amy Miller in dictionaries of three fairly well-attested Costanoan languages (Chocheño, Mutsun, and Rumsen). 2) Grammars of Chocheño and Rumsen.
Est # spks	0
Total Pop	
Lg Prgrm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Marc Okrand. 1977. Mutsun Grammar. PhD Dissertation. 9/16/95

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Lg . Dist	**Delaware**. The Delaware, who call themselves Lenape, reside in widely scattered communities primarily in Ontario, Canada (1,000?) and Oklahoma, USA (1,000?).
Lg Affil	Algonquian Family.
Fldwrk loc	Bartlesville, Oklahoma, USA.
Othr Lg Com	Anadarko, Oklahoma where a very few elderly persons speak the lg. [Those who call themselves Lenape, are in widely scattered communities primarily in Ontario, Canada (1,000?) and Oklahoma, USA (1,000?).]
Ntr Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary.
Est # spks	Approx. 6.
Total Pop	1,000? (defined as one-quarter or more blood quantum; Jay Miller in Davis 1994: 169-170).
Lg Prgrm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Blalock, Lucy, Bruce Pearson & James Rementer. 1994. The Delaware language. [88-page guide to noun & verb structures with practice exercises, short texts, & 600-item Eng-Del & Del-Eng lexicon]. 2) Goddard, Ives. 1979. Delaware Verbal Morphology. New York: Garland. [comprehensive account of verbal morphology] 2/17/96

Inf by	Robin Sabino
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Lg . Dist	**Eastern Band Cherokee** (Kituhwa dialect) of Cherokee (Tsalagi)
Lg Affil	Iroquoian Family
Fldwrk loc	Alabama, USA
Othr Lg Com	9,800 in North Carolina (Eastern Band), 122,000+ with the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma (Duane H. King in Davis 1994: 95).
Ntr Fldwrk	Goals include: 1) To assist the Echota in the reclamation of their cultural lg, 2) To update existing descriptions of Eastern Band Cherokee, 3) To document the structural changes in Eastern Band associated with its vernacularization in Alabama.
Est # spks	The tribe reports that few adults speak the lg in Alabama; 1,000 in North Carolina, 13,000 in Oklahoma (Duane H. King in Davis 1994: 95). No children are learning the lg in Alabama.
Total Pop	The Echota estimate that there are 22,000 Cherokee (not only Echota Cherokee) in Alabama.
Lg Prgrm	
Othr Pro Act	Title V Indian Education program since 1970's in Lawrence County, Alabama; and other historical work & cultural development work.
Major Doc	Substantial documentation from the 30s, 40s, 50s, & 60s in archives along with recorded samples of the lg. Little on lg use. 9/1/95

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Lg . Dist	**Havasupai**.
Lg Affil	Upland Branch of Yuman Family.
Fldwrk loc	**Supai, Arizona, USA**. The community is located at the bottom of Havasu Canyon (Grand Canyon to the north). The major contact with outside is through tourists (over 30,000/year).
Othr Lg Com	
Ntr Fldwrk	1) Preparation of teaching materials, 2) Teacher training.
Est # spks	500+ (close to 100% of the population). Children are acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	565 (in 1994).
Lg Prgm	Tribally controlled Contract School offers bilingual education.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Hinton, Leanne. 1984 (1977). Havasupai songs: a linguistic perspective. Gunter Narr Verlag Tubingen, 2) other articles by Hinton. 9/20/95

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Email	akira@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Lg . Dict	**Hwalbáy** (Hualapai, Walapai).
Lg Affil	Upland Branch of Yuman Family.
Fldwrk loc	Hualapai Indian Reservation, Peach Springs, Arizona, USA.
Othr Lg Com	
Ntr Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Text collection, 4) Preparation of teaching materials, 5) Teacher training. Needed: Discourse and conversational structures.
Est # spks	Approx. 1,000 (about 50% of the total population). Some children are acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	1,872 (in 1993).
Lg Prgm	Active bilingual education program in schools (K-8) headed by Mrs. Lucille J. Watahomigie.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Redden, James E. 1966. Walapai I: Phonology. Intern'l Journal of American Linguistics 32: 1-16, 2) Redden, James E. Walapai II: Morphology. Intern'l Journal of American Linguistics 32: 1-16, **(Continued in appendix)** 9/20/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Karuk** (also Karok). **(See appendix)**
Lg Affil	Hokan (tentative).
Fldwrk loc	Humboldt County and siskiyou County, Northwestern California, USA. [primarily for dissertation work 1949-50, more recent work on oral narrative]
Othr Lg Com	None.
Ntr Fldwrk	
Est # spks	Approx. 10 fluent speakers, all aged.
Total Pop	4,800 (Julian Lang in Davis 1994: 284).
Lg Prgrm	Community lg program, and children are exposed to the lg.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Bright, William. 1957. The Karok Language. University of California Press (includes grammar, texts, and dictionary) 9/6/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Kechayi**, dialect of Chukchansi (Yokuts). Chukchansi is a member of the Northern Valley language, Hill Division. The other dialect of this group is Dumna (extinct).
Lg Affil	Yokuts Family (Penutian).
Fldwrk loc	Cousegold and Oakhurst, California (about 30-40 miles north of Fresno, 12 miles south of Yosemite National Park, in foothills of Sierra Nevada, 2,000-3,000 feet), USA.
Othr Lg Com	
Ntr Fldwrk	Not yet undertaken. Needed: immediate work with the speaker.
Est # spks	At least 1 speaker (May Lewis, age 70, in Fresno, CA). [May Lewis is said to have very good knoweldge of the language.]
Total Pop	? (Probably mixed with other Yokuts and maybe Mono. Some may reside at Table Mt Rancheria (Friant) or Fresno.
Lg Prgrm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	Kroeber's Yokuts Dialect Survey (1963) has 300-400 words. Kroeber's (1906) Yokuts Language of S. Central California contains a few more. Anna Gayton's Yokuts and Western Mono Ethnography: Northern Foothills (1948) has some vocabulary. **(See appendix)** 2/17/95

Inf by	Hilaire Valiquette
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Lg . Dist	**Laguna dialect of Keresan**. Dialects include Acoma, Laguna, Zia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, all Pueblos in New Mexico. **(See appendix Keresan Language Isolate)**
Lg Affil	Language Isolate.
Fldwrk loc	Laguna Pueblo, New Mexico, USA.
Othr Lg Com	
Ntr Fldwrk	Dissertation (Valiquette 1990) was written on Laguna. Recently Valiquette has transcribed some texts and assisted the dictionary project (the main linguist is Irving Davis).
Est # spks	2060 (i.e., 30% of the total population speak the lg). Age 40 may be the break point. Children are not acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	6865 [Figure from Simmons 1979, p. 221 for 1970. Increased by 35% which may be low.]
Lg Prgm	Laguna as a second lg is taught at Laguna Elementary School.
Othr Pro Act	Lg preservation project is in existence but requires more coordination.
Major Doc	1) Boas, 1923 (a good grammatical sketch), 1925/1928 (texts) [there are some consistent errors but quite usable]; 2) Valiquette, 1990 [contains the best bibliography]; 3) Valiquette has collected a number of texts, reasonably well analyzed, but needing more work; 4) Davis (Valiquette as a consultant) is working with the Laguna dictionary. 9/13/95.

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Inf by	David Costa
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Lg . Dist	**Loyal Shawnee**. **(See appendix)**
Lg Affil	Algonquian Family.
Fldwrk loc	Tahlequah and Vinita, Oklahoma, USA.
Othr Lg Com	Absentee Band Shawnee in central Oklahoma, and Eastern Shawnee in northeastern Oklahoma.
Ntr Fldwrk	1) Inflectional morphology and verb diminutives, 2) Dictionary.
Est # spks	Approx. 14-16 speakers, mostly women, over 65 yrs old. No children are acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	Approx. 8,000 for Loyal Shawnee, 2,000+ for Absentee Shawnee, and 1,550 for Eastern Shawnee (Peter R. Hacker in Davis 1994: 585-986)
Lg Prgm	Loyal Sawanwa Language Committee formed in 1993 by Chief Don Greenfeather.
Othr Pro Act	Language documentation and preparation of teaching materials in progress with Marcellino Berardo. (Note by A. Yamamoto)
Major Doc	1) Published and unpublished materials by Carl Voegelin. 9/6/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Maliseet-Passamaquoddy.**
Lg Affil	Algonquian Family
Fldwrk loc	Western New Brunswick, **Canada** (St. John River valley), and eastern Maine (St. Croix River valley), USA.
Othr Lg Com	New Brunswick (Tobique, Woodstock, Fredericton, and Oromocto); Maine (Perry, Princeton, Houlton, Indian Island, nominally Penobscot).
Ntr Fldwrk	Goal: 1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Texts. [1963-1989, fieldwork with Dr. Peter Lewis Paul of Woodstock, N.B.]. A volume of texts underway to be published in the Algonquian Text Series.
Est # spks	Approx. 1,000 speakers. Children are not learning the lg.
Total Pop	Approx. 2,500 - 3,000.
Lg Prgm	Language instruction in several places, including the Micmac-Maliseet Institute at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Around the turn of the century by J.D. Prince and by Montague Chamberlain. 2) Sherwood, David Fairchild. 1980. Maliseet-Passamaquoddy Verb Morphology. PhD Dissertation. Yale. **(Continued in appendix)** 9/1/95

Inf by	Mauricio Mixco
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Lg . Dlct	**Mandan** (Nu'eta). **(See appendix)**
Lg Affil	Siouan Family.
Fldwrk loc	Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation, North Dakota, USA.
Othr Lg Com	
Ntr Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary, 3) Text collection. All as reference works for scholars and communities.
Est # spks	10-20
Total Pop	
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) A grammar and dictionary of Mandan in preparation; 2) Texts in preparation. 9/13/95.

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Lg . Dist	Miwok languages.
Lg Affil	Utian Family. Utian is Miwok-Costanoan, supposedly Penutian
Fldwrk loc	Central California, USA.
Othr Lg Com	
Nlr Fldwrk	1) Complete the historial and synchronic grammar of Lake Miwok, 2) Complete comparative Miwok and comparative Utian dictionaries. Needed: Plains Miwok and Northern Sierra Miwok grammars. Suzanne Wash is working on these.
Est # spks	Lake Miwok: 3; Coast Miwok and Saclan: extinct; Plains Miwok: 1; Northern, Central, and Southern Sierra Miwok: 12 each
Total Pop	3,381 (US census 1990).
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Catherine A. Callaghan. 1964 Lake Miwok Dictionary. UCPL 39. 2) Catherine A. Callaghan. 1970. Bodega Miwok Dictionary. UCPL 60. 3) Catherine A. Callaghan. 1984. Plains Miwok Dictionary. UCPL 105. 4) Catherine A. Callaghan. 1987. Northern Sierra Miwok Dictionary. UCPL 110; **(Continued in appendix)** 9/17/95

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Lg . Dist	**Mohawk**.
Lg Affil	Iroquoian Family.
Fldwrk loc	Kahnawà:ke, Quebec; Ahkwesahsne, Quebec-Ontario-New York (USA); Thyendanega, Ontario; Six Nations Reserve, Ontario; Wahta, Ontario. Canada.
Othr Lg Com	Certain urban centers.
Nlr Fldwrk	1) Full documentation of the language including narrative and conversation, 2) Full grammatical description, 3) Assistance with the language programs.
Est # spks	Several thousand speakers. The situation varies by community: in some communities, middle age and older speak, in others only a few. In particular a few children acquire the lg.
Total Pop	5,638 in New York, 7,671 in Canada (Robert N. Wells, Jr. in Davis 1994: 353).
Lg Prgm	Community programs are very active and successful. Three communities have ambitious and successful immersion programs.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Beatty, John. 1972. Mohawk Morphology. PhD Dissertation. City University of New York; 2) Bonvillain, Nancy. 1973. A Grammar of Akwesasne Mohawk. Ottawa: National Museum of Man. Mercury Series 8; **(Continued in appendix)** 9/11/95

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Lg . Dlct	**Montana Salish** (Flathead). **(See appendix)**
Lg Affil	Salishan Family
Fldwrk loc	Northwestern Montana, USA [-1995, 14 years]
Othr Lg Com	Other dialects of the same (nameless) language are spoken in other places: Spokane, Kalispel.
Nbr Fldwrk	Goals desired by the community: 1) Dictionary (Salish-English, English-Salish), 2) Analyzed texts. Full grammatical description is needed and Thomason has made a start on it.
Est # spks	70 (?) fluent speakers (or fewer). No children are learning the lg as a first lg.
Total Pop	5,000 (?) (at least several thousand tribal members).
Lg Prgm	Salish is taught on reservation schools at all levels.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) A huge 2-volume 19th century dictionary by Jesuit missionaries, Mengarini, Giorda, et al. 2) A 19th century grammar by Mengarini [in Latin]. 9/1/95

Inf by	Bryan Gick
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Lg . Dlct	**Oneida**
Lg Affil	Iroquoian Family.
Fldwrk loc	Oneida, New York, USA, with speakers from Oneida Reserve in Southwold, Ontario, **Canada**. (The original homeland is the Oneida Reservation in Oneida, NY.)
Othr Lg Com	Oneida is spoken only on the Reserves in Ontario and Wisconsin. Attempts are now being made to reintroduce the lg in Oneida, New York.
Nbr Fldwrk	1) Translating and databasing previously written and recorded texts; 2) New text collecting, translating, and databasing under the direction of Floyd Lounsbury of Department of Anthropology, Yale University.
Est # spks	Approx. 50 in Ontario, about a dozen in Wisconsin; a few in Oneida, New York.
Total Pop	3,000 in Ontario, Canada; 700? in Wisconsin and 700 in New York, USA (Jack Campisi in Davis 1994: 407-408).
Lg Prgm	The Oneida people in NY are currently implementing extensive programs to reintroduce the language in schools.
Othr Pro Act	To a lesser extent, language programs are implemented for adults and preschool children.
Major Doc	1) Lounsbury, Floyd. 1953. Oneida Verb Morphology. Yale University Publications in Anthropology No. 48 [1976 reprint is still available from Human Relations Area Files Press, 455 Prospect St., New Haven, CT 06511]; 2) There are many others. 9/14/95

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Lg . Dist	**San Felipe dialect of Keresan**. Dialects include Acoma, Laguna, Zia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, all Pueblos in New Mexico. **(See appendix Keresan Language Isolate)**
Lg Affil	Language Isolate.
Fldwrk loc	San Felipe Pueblo, New Mexico, USA.
Othr Lg Com	
Nbr Fldwrk	
Est # spks	1985 (i.e., 90% of the total population speak the lg). Children are acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	2205 [Figure from Simmons 1979, p. 221 for 1970. Increased by 35% which may be low.]
Lg Prgrm	Not written. Not taught at schools, but used by teachers and teacher aides.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Boas has a few notes [available from American Philosophical Society Library]; 2) Mark and Karon Tremper of the Summer Institute of Linguistics has done some work. 9/13/95

Inf by	Hilaire Valiquette
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Lg . Dist	**Santa Ana dialect of Keresan**. Dialects include Acoma, Laguna, Zia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, all Pueblos in New Mexico. **(See appendix Keresan Language Isolate)**
Lg Affil	Language Isolate.
Fldwrk loc	Santa Ana Pueblo, New Mexico, USA.
Othr Lg Com	
Nbr Fldwrk	
Est # spks	384 (i.e., 60% of the total population speak the lg). Age 25 may be the break point. Children are not acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	640 [Figure from Simmons 1979, p. 221 for 1970. Increased by 35% which may be low.]
Lg Prgrm	There may be some program.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Davis' (1965) grammar [uses lists where Miller uses rules] 9/13/95

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Inf by	Hilaire Valiquette
Address	P.O. Box 1270 Peña Blanca, NM 87041
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Lg . Dict	**Santo Domingo** dialect of **Keresan**. Dialects include Acoma, Zia, **Laguna, Santa Ana**, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, all Pueblos in New Mexico. **(See appendix Keresan Language Isolate)**
Lg Affil	Language Isolate.
Fldwrk loc	Santo Domingo Pueblo, New Mexico, USA.
Othr Lg Com	
Nts Fldwrk	
Est # spks	2965 (i.e., 95% of the total population speak the lg). Children are acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	3120 [Figure from Simmons 1979, p. 221 for 1970. Increased by 35% which may be low.]
Lg Prgm	Not written. Not taught at Santo Domingo School or the headstart program. Teachers and teacher aides use the lg.
Othr Pro Act	Preservation is simply based on the fact that parents are expected by the community (and obliged by the officers) to teach their children.
Major Doc	No work has been done, with the excpetion of a few notes by Boas and by Davis. No linguistic work is allowed. 9/13/95

Inf by	Wallace Chafe
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Lg . Dict	**Seneca**. **(See appendix)**
Lg Affil	Iroquoian Family.
Fldwrk loc	Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, New York State, USA.
Othr Lg Com	The lg is now spoken only on the 3 reservations in the New York State, USA. The lg spoken by the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma was a dialect of Cayuga, not Seneca.
Nts Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary (updating), 3) Texts, and 4) Pedagogically useful supplements.
Est # spks	Approx. 150. Few speakers are under 50. No children are acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	6,241 in New York State, USA (George H.J. Abrams in Davis 1994 581).
Lg Prgm	Several bilingual programs.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Chafe, Wallace. 1967. Seneca Morphology and Dictionary. 2) Chafe, Wallace. In press. Sketch of Seneca. Smithsonian Handbook. 9/17/95

Inf by	Gary B. Palmer
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Lg . Dlct	**Snchitsu'umshstsn** (Coeur d'Alene).
Lg Affil	Salish Family.
Fldwrk loc	Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation in northern Idaho & in neighboring towns of Idaho and Washington State, USA [1978-1986].
Othr Lg Com	
Nbr Fldwrk	1) Transcripton of recorded tapes.
Est # spks	10+ (and less than 20).
Total Pop	1213, of whom 383 lived on the reservation (in 1989).
Lg Prgrm	The lg will be offered as elective at the high school near the reservation in the spring of 1996, with the help of Lawrence Nicodemus.
Othr Pro Act	A mixed group of about 12 Spokan and Coeur d'Alene elders meet weekly for lg preservation, and participation is increasing.
Major Doc	1) Doak, Ivy. 1989. Harmony in Coeur d'Alene. Unpublished ms; 2) Johnson, Robert. 1975. The Role of Phonetic Detail in Coeur d'Alene Phonology. PhD Dissertation. Washington State University, Pullman; (See appendix) 10/11/95

Inf by	Marianne Mithun
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Lg . Dlct	**Tuscarora**.
Lg Affil	Iroquoian Family.
Fldwrk loc	Western New York near Niagara Falls (Lewiston), USA; Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, Ontario, **Canada**.
Othr Lg Com	
Nbr Fldwrk	1) Full Documentation, 2) Grammar (revised edition in progress), 3) Dictionary (extensive compilation being completed by Blair Rudes)
Est # spks	A handful of speakers [Mithun and others are working with all the speakers who are all elderly.] Children are not acquiring the lg.
Total Pop	1,200 in New York (Chief Kenneth Patterson in Davis 1994: 663).
Lg Prgrm	Language classes in elementary schools in New York State.
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Extensive texts recorded a century ago by J.N.B. Hewitt for the Smithsonian Institution; 2) Texts collected and published by Blair Rudes; 3) Grammar by Mithun (Williams) in 1976 (Garland); 4) Various articles and texts by Mithun. 9/11/95

Inf by	Karl van Duyn Teeter
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Lg . Dict	**Wiyot**. There are three slightly differing dialects. **(See appendix)**
Lg Affil	Algic Family, branches Algonquian, Wiyot, Yurok.
Fldwrk loc	Loreta, California, USA.
Othr Lg Com	Original territory in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay, Calif., from Mad River to Eeel River. Includes modern cities of Arcata, Eureka, Fortuna.
Mjr Fldwrk	Goals: 1) Grammar, 2) Texts, 3) Dictionary.
Est # spks	Last speaker Della Henry Prince (1878-1962).
Total Pop	Approx. 800, all English speakers.
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	Teeter materials are studied under direction of Ms. Cheryl Seidner Fieldnotes and tapes with her and Humboldt State University.
Major Doc	1) Teeter, Karl van Duyn. 1964. The Wiyot Language. UC Pubs. in Ling Vol. 237. 2) Two-volume Glossary in Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics Newsletter. 1964. 3) A.L. Koreber's word list. 4) Richard, Gladys. 1922. Wiyot Grammar and Texts. UCPAAE Series. (Franz Boas' student; Poor phonetics and difficult to use). 9/1/95

Inf by	Bruce L. Pearson
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Lg . Dict	**Wyandotte**. **(See appendix)**
Lg Affil	Iroquoian Family
Fldwrk loc	Extinct. Archival work. (Originally Quebec, **Canada**). [Currently we find Wyandotte people in Oklahoma, USA. It is reported that the last speaker passed away in 1995.]
Othr Lg Com	
Mjr Fldwrk	1) Grammar, 2) Dictionary.
Est # spks	0.
Total Pop	3,617 in Oklahoma, USA (Clifford E. Trafzer in Davis 1994: 700).
Lg Prgm	
Othr Pro Act	
Major Doc	1) Barbeau, marius. 1960. Huron Wyandotte Traditional Narratives. National Museum of Canada Bulletin 165 (Ottawa, Canada). [40 Wyandotte narratives with English translation]. 2) Pearson, Bruce L. To appear. The Wyandotte Language. Columbia, SC: Yorkshire Press. [comprehensive grammatical description with lexicon] 2/17/96

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Int by Akira Y. Yamamoto

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Lg . Dist **Yavbé**, a dialect of Yavapai (other dialects are Tolkapaya, Wipukpaya, Kweevkpaya).

Lg Affil Upland Branch of Yuman Family.

Fldwrk loc Yavapai Prescott Tribe, Prescott, Arizona, USA.

Othr Lg Com Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community, Arizona; Camp Verde Yavapai-Apache Community, Arizona.

Nlr Fldwrk 1) Sketch of the grammar, 2) Preparation of teaching materials (preliminary task completed).

Est # spks A handful in Prescott. The situation seems the same in other communities. Children are not acquiring the lg at home.

Total Pop 130 (BIA labor Force Reports 1992). Fort McDowell 640; Camp Verde 650.

Lg Prgm Yavapai Prescott Tribe has been offering language classes with Mrs. Esther Scott as the teacher.

Othr Pro Act

Major Doc 1) Hardy, Heather K. 1979. Tolkapaya Syntax: aspect, modality, and adverbial modification in a Yavapai dialect. PhD Dissertation. University of California at Los Angeles. **(Continued in appendix)** 9/20/95

Int by Mary S. Linn

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Lg . Dist **Yuchi**.

Lg Affil Language Isolate (or possible Siouan affiliation).

Fldwrk loc Sapulpa area (southwest of Tulsa), Oklahoma, USA.

Othr Lg Com None.

Nlr Fldwrk 1) Description of the language (grammar & lexicon, dissertation work). 2) Pedagogical grammar for Euchee/Yuchi teachers.
Needed: All areas still need work, esp. phonology, discourse texts, etc.

Est # spks 10-12 fluent speakers, all 55+; 20-25 partial speakers, all 45+; 20+ non-speakers who understand, all 40+. **(Continued in appendix)**

Total Pop 1,500 (John Moore in Davis 1994: 716).

Lg Prgm 1) Euchee Language Class of Sapulpa in its 5th yr. 2) Children's Class, Sapulpa (for toddlers - junior high).

Othr Pro Act Three-day Euchee Language Camp during the summer by Euchee Language Class of Sapulpa.

Major Doc 1) Wagner, Günter. 1930. Yuchi Tales. Publications of the BAE 13. 2) Wagner, Günter. 1934. Yuchi. Handbook of AIL. Vol. 3, pp. 291-384. 3) Crawford, James. Unpublished materials, American Philosophical Society Library. 4) articles variously published by researchers Wolf, Crawford, Ballard, and Linn. 9/14/95.

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Inf by	Hilaire Valiquette
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Lg . Dist	Zia dialect of Keresan. Dialects include Acoma, Laguna, Zia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, all Pueblos in New Mexico. (See appendix Keresan Language Isolate)
Lg Affil	Language Isolate.
Fldwrk loc	Zia Pueblo, New Mexico, USA (See also entries for Laguna and Cochiti).
Othr Lg Com	Zia Pueblo, New Mexico (See separate entries for Acoma, Laguna, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, and Cochiti Pueblos).
Ntr Fldwrk	1) [Consultant to the Zia tribal culture preservation program] Development of Orthography (completed), 2) Dictionary (focusing on plants and animals at present), 3) Text recording and analysis, 4) Zia researcher training, 5) Teacher training; [Research] 1) Dictionary, 2) Text collection.
Est # spks	504 (70% of the total population); Age 20 may be the break point. Some children acquire the lg.
Total Pop	720 [Figure from Simmons 1979, p. 221 for 1970. Increased by 35% which may be low.]
Lg Prgm	The lg is taught at Zia Elementary and Jemez Valley High School only to Zia children.
Othr Pro Act	Preservation project is beginning to take shape.
Major Doc	None at the present. 9/13/95

Venezuela (2)

Kari'ña, Northern Carib [Andrés Romero-Figueroa]

Warao, Lg isolate [Andrés Romero-Figueroa]

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Lg . Dist **Kari'ña.**

Lg Affil Northern Carib.

Fldwrk loc El Tigre (Cachama), State of Anzoategui, Venezuela.

Othr Lg Com All villages within oil fields of the Guanipa Plateau in the State of Anzoátegui. About 15 main communities along a very busy road connecting Barcelona and Ciudad Bolívar.

Ntr Fldwrk 1) Reference grammar, 2) Collection of narratives representative of Kari'ña values.

Est # spks Approx. 5,000. Heavily influenced by Spanish society since they are concentrated in an industrial zone. Yes in the outermost villages; soon becoming Spanish monolinguals.

Total Pop 10,000 in Venezuela (Grimes 1988: 140, citing 1976 Ministry of Justice figure).

Lg Prgm Very weak lg programs with a few bilingual teachers

Othr Pro Act

Major Doc 9/13/95

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Lg . Dist **Warao**

Lg Affil Language Isolate.

Fldwrk loc Tucupita (Yakaryene), State of Delta Amacuro, Venezuela; San José de Buja (Wanakawaha), State of Monagas, Venezuela.

Othr Lg Com All small towns and villages spread over the Orinoko Delta, including areas of the State of Sucre in northeastern Venezuela.

Ntr Fldwrk 1) Syntax, 2) Morphology.

Est # spks Approx. 15,000. Much influenced by the Spanish as they tend to settle nearby towns inhabited by people of Hispanic descent. Monolingual in Warao in outermost villages; once in towns, switch to Spanish.

Total Pop 15,000 in Venezuela (Grimes 1988: 142, citing 1975 Gaceta Indigenista figure).

Lg Prgm Very passive programs with a few bilingual teachers

Othr Pro Act

Major Doc 9/13/95

Appendix: Additional Information

The entries are organized alphabetically by language/dialect names.

Abbreviations:

Lg.Dlct	=	language or dialect
Inf by	=	information reported by
Add Inf	=	additional information

Lg.Dlct Absentee Shawnee.

Inf by Bruce L. Pearson

Add Inf **(Major Documentation continued)**
2) Norcross, Amoena B. 1993. Noun Incorporation in Shawnee. PhD dissertation. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina [theoretical treatment of noun incorporation]; 3) Pearson, Bruce L. 1995. Shawnee Language Dictionary. Columbia, SC: Yorkshire Press. [6248 Yorkshire Drive, Columbia, SC 29209; 44-page handbook with 500-item Eng-Shawnee & Shawnee-Eng dictionary]; 4) Voegelin, Carl F. 1937-40. "Shawnee Stems and the Jacob P. Dunn Miami Dictionary." Indiana Historical Society Prehistory Research Series 1:63-108, 135-167, 289-341, 345-406, 409-478. [Shawnee roots with examples of inflected forms]

Lg.Dlct Azoyú Tlapanec.

Inf by Søren Wichmann

Add Inf Wichmann has done some exploratory fieldwork on Ayapa Zoque (Mixe-Zoquean) o Ayapa, Tabasco, Mixico). There are less than 10 fluent speakers, all elderly. Zero documentation apart from some lexical items. Wichmann states that the lg is so marginalized as to sometimes not even being recognized by linguists.

Lg.Dlct Baniwa of Içano, North Arawak.

Inf by Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald

Add Inf Baniwa of Içana (including its dialects known as Kurripako and others) is still the healthiest Arawak language of the region of the Upper Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil. However, the growing bilingualism in Portuguese among younger people looks dangerous for the survival of the language.

(Major Documentation)
1) Aikhenvald, A.Y. Forthcoming. "Classifiers in Baniwa." Moscow Linguistic Journal; 2) Aikhenvald, A.Y. Forthcoming. Person-marking and discourse in North Arawak languages. Studia Linguistica; 3) Aikhenvald, A.Y. Forthcoming. Classe nominal e gênero nas línguas Aruák. Boletim do Museu Gaeldi, Belem, Pará; 4) Aikhenvald, A.Y. ms. Topic-advancing voice in Baniwa of Içana and Tariana; 5) Gonzalez Nañez, O. 1985. "Los numerales en un dialecto curripaco." Boletín de Lingüística 5: 15-28; 6) Taylor, G. 1991. Introdução à língua Baniwa do Içana. Editora Unicamp; 7) Valadares, S.M.B. 1993. Aspectos da língua Kurripako (Kumandene). MA Thesis, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, Brazil.

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Lg.Dict Bare, North Arawak.

Inf by Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald

Add Inf Bare used to be one of the most important indigenous languages of the region of the Upper Rio Negro in the last century and the beginning of this century.

(Major Documentation)
1) Aikhenvald, A.Y. Forthcoming. Bare. Lincom Europa 100; 2) Aikhenvald, A.Y. Forthcoming. Person-marking and discourse in North Arawak languages. Studia Linguistica; 3) Aikhenvald, A.Y. Forthcoming. "Words, pauses, and boundaries: evidence from Soth American Indian Languages." Studies in Language; 4) Forthcoming. Classe nominal e gênero nas línguas Aruák. Editora da UFSC, Florianópolis, Brazil; 5) Chaffanjon, J. 1889. L'Orénoque et le Caura: relation des voyages executés en 1886 et 1887. Paris: Librarie Hachette et Cie; 6) Civrieux, M. and R. Lichy. 1950. "Vocabulário de cuatro dialectos Arawak del no Guainia." Boletín de la Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales XIII (77): 121-159; 7) Crevaux, J.N., P. Sagot and L. Adam. 1882. Grammaires et vocabulaires Roucoyenne, Arrouague, Piapoco et d'autres langues de la région des Guyanes. Paris; 8) Cunha de Oliveira. 1993. Aspectos da fonologia e morfologia da língua Bare. MA Thesis, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, Brazil; 9) Koch-Grünberg, T. 1906. "Die Indianer-Stämme am oberen Rio Negro und Yapurá und ihre sprachliche Zugehörigkeit." Zeitschrift für Ethnologie 38: 167-205; 10) Koch-Grünberg, T. 1911. "Aruak-Sprachen Nordwestbrasiliens und der angrenzenden Gebiete." Mitteilungen der anthropologischen Gesellschaft, Wien Vol. 41: 33-153, 203-282; 11) Koch-Grünberg, T. 1913. Abschluss meiner Reise durch Nordbrasilien zum Orinoco, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der von mir besuchten Indianerstämme. Zeitschrift für Ethnologie 45: 448-474; 12) Koch-Grünberg, T. 1928. Vom Roroima zum Orinoco. Ergebnisse einer Reise in Nordbrasilien und Venezuela in den Jahren 1911-1913, Vol. 4 (Sprachen), Stuttgart; 13) Lopes Sanz, R. 1972. El Baré: estudio lingüístico. Universidad Central de Venezuela, Faculdad de Economia y Ciencias Sociales; 14) Loukotka, C. 1968. Classification of South American Indian Languages. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution; 15) Martius, C.F. von. 1867. Beiträge zur Ethnographie und Sprachenkunde Amerikas zumal Brasiliens. Leipzig; 16) Nimuendajú, C. 1932. "Wortlisten aus Amazonien." Journal de la Société des Américanistes de Paris 24: 93-119; 17) Pérez, A. 1987. "Los Bale (Baré)." Los Aborigenes de Venezuela (Caracas, 1988): 413-479; 18) Tavera-Acosta, B. 1907. En el Sur (Dialectos indígenas de Venezuela). Ciudad Bolivar.

Lg.Dict Cayuga.

Inf by Marianne Mithun

Add Inf Less than 500 on the 3 Seneca reservations and on the Onondaga Reservation in New York, USA (William A. Starna in Davis 1994: 94).
See also Michael Foster.

Lg.Dict Cayuga.

Inf by Michael K. Foster

Add Inf Other Iroquoian languages (Mohawk, Onondaga) besides Cayuga are spoken on the Six Nations Reserve and on other reserves. The % of the population that is estimated to be fluent in an Iroquoian language on this reserve is 1.73 (Shumony's Conservatism Monograph, 1994).
See also Marianne Mithun.

Lg.Dict Central Pomo.

Inf by Marianne Mithun

Add Inf There are 7 mutually unintelligible languages in the Pomoan family: Central Pomo, Northern Pomo, Eastern Pomo, Southern Pomo, Southeastern Pomo, Northeastern Pomo, and Kashaya (=Southwestern Pomo).

Lg.Dict Choinimne (Yokuts).

Inf by Robert Lyday

Add Inf **(Major Documentation continued)**
2) Gayton, Anna H. 1948. Yokuts and Western Mono Ethnography II: Northern Foothill Yokuts and Western Mono. Anthropological Records 10:2 (Berkeley & LA: University of California Press); 3) Newman, Stanley S. 1944. Yokuts Language of California. Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology Number 2 (New York) [best documentation yet, but hard to read).

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Lg.Dict Chuj.

Inf by Judith M. Maxwell

Add Inf There are unpublished 12 elementary Chuj lessons by PLFM. Information on documentation, etc. available through: The Academy of Mayan Languages of Guatemala, Guatemala City, Apdo Postal 1322, Guatemala. FAX 502-2-29342.

Lg.Dict Chukchansi (Yokuts)

Inf by Robert Lyday

Add Inf **(Major Documentation)**
1) Broadbent, Sylvia and Sydney Lamb. 1954. Field Notes. (On file in the Survey of California and other Indian Languages. University of California at Berkeley); 2) Collard, Thomas. 1968. Yokuts Grammar: Chukchansi. University of California PhD dissertation. Berkeley: University of California; 3) Curtis, Edward S. 1923. The North American Indian, Volume 14. Norwood, MA: Plimpton Press; 4) Kroeber, Alfred L. 1907. The Yokuts Language of South-central California. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 2:165-378. Berkeley: University of California Press; 5) Kroeber, Alfred L. 1963. "Yokuts dialect survey." Anthropological Records 11:3 (Berkeley: University of California); 6) Newman, Stanley S. 1944. Yokuts Language of California. Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology Number 2 (New York).

Lg.Dict Faetar, a dialect of Francoprovençal

Inf by Naomi Nagy

Add Inf **(Other Lg Com continued)** Canada (esp. Toronto, Ontario); Switzerland (Bern); and Northern Italy (Torino).
No standard orthography.
In the *emigré* communities, interest is high in the dialect; the journal is read and there are annual gatherings to celebrate Faetar holidays.

(Major Documentation continued)
1) Minichelli, Vincenzo. 1994. Dizionario francoprovenzale Celle di San Vito e Faeto. Alessandria: Edizione dell'orso; 2) De Salvio, A. 1918. "Relics of franco-provençal in Southern Italy." MLA XXIII: 45-79. (a short description of the language); 3) Jaberg, Karl & Jakob Jud, ed. 1928-1940. Sprach- und Sachatlas Italiens und der südschweiz. Zofingen: Ringier. (Dialect atlas includes Faeto.); 4) Kattenbusch, Dieter. 1982. Das Frankoprovenzalische in Süditalien. Studien zur synchronischen und diachronischen Dialektologie. Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag. (A dissertation, cataloguing phonemes and morphemes; a brief but inaccurate glossary); 5) Melillo, M. 1956-7. "Il tesoro lessicale franco-provenzale odierno di Faeto e Celle in provincia di Foggia." L'Italia dialettale XXI: 49-128. (A short glossary); 6) Morosi, G. 1890-1892. "Il dialetto franco-provenzale di Faeto e Celle, nell'Italia meridionale." Archivio Glottologico Italiano XII: 33-75. (A catalogue of correspondences to Latin consonants and vowels.)

Unlike many dialects spoken in small isolated communities, Faetar does not appear to face lg death or shift. In most European countries, local dialects flourished only until the institution of a national lg, yet all the natives of Faeto still speak Faetar on daily basis with Italian for communication with outsiders. Most emigrants continue to speak Faetar for several generations after leaving Faeto. Faetar is held in high regard by its speakers: they recognize a certain amount of prestige in their distinctness from other southern Italians. However, Faetar is in danger of disappearing from its homeland within a few generations, due to the rapidly decreasing population of Faeto (and the rest of rural southern Italy).

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Lg.Dlct Costzospan Mixtec, Mixtecan, Oto-Manguean.

Inf by Priscilla Small

Add Inf Henry (Chip) Gerfen (currently teaching at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA) has recently done extensive phonological analysis of Costzospan Mixtec as part of his PhD program and thesis at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, USA.

(Major Documentation)
1) Pike, eunice V. and Priscilla Small. 1974. Downstepping Terrace Tone in Costzospan Mixtec. In Advances in Tagmemics, ed. by Ruth M Brend. Pp. 105-134. North Holland Linguistic Series Number 9 Amsterdam: North Holland; 2) Small, Priscilla. 1979. Prominence and Dominance in Costzospan Mixtec Narrative. In Discourse Studies in Mesoamerican Languages Vol. I, ed. by Linda K. Jones. Pp. 353-372. SIL Publications in Linguistics 58. Dallas: SIL and University of Texas at Arlington. [Texts in Vol II]; 3) Small, Priscilla. 1990. A Syntactic Sketch of Costzospan Mixtec. In Studies in the Syntax of Mixtec Languages Vol. 2, ed. by C. Henry Bradley and Barbara E. Hollenbach. Pp. 267-479. Dallas: SIL and University of Texas at Arlington; 4) Turner, Janet and Priscilla Small. 1981. Costzospan Mixtec Kinship Terms. In Proto Otomanguean Kinship, ed. by William R. Merrifield. Pp. 159-161. International Museum of Cultures Publication 11. Dallas: International Museum of Cultures.

Lg.Dlct Costanoan languages.

Inf by Catherine A. Callaghan

Add Inf The terms Costanoan and Ohlone are used interchangeably today. Eight Costanoan/Ohlone languages are recognized: Karkin, Chochenyo, Ramaytush, Tamyen, Awaswas, Mutsun, rumsen, and Chalon. Four groups are seeking federal recognition: the Amah Band, Carmel Mission Band, Indian Canyon Band, and Muwekma Tribe (Linda G. Yamane in Davis 1994: 143-144).

Lg.Dlct Hokkaido Ainu

Inf by George J. Simeon

Add Inf The community lg programs suffer from a lack of speakers and lack of interest on the part of the young. Simeon's dissertation was based on his Ainu linguistic fieldwork, and he continued the research as a Fulbright Research Scholar.

[Compiler's Note: At the International Symposium on Endangered Languages (University of Tokyo, Japan, October 1, 1995), Tomomi Otsuda of Sapporo Gakuin University and Harumi Sawai of Hokkaido Prefectural Center for Ainu Studies report that there may be at least 40 or so speakers and that there are some active language classes.]

Lg.Dlct Guadeloupean French Creole.

Inf by Gregory Paul P. Meyjes

Add Inf 2) Schnepel, Ellen M. 1990. the Politics of Language in the French Caribbean: The Creole Movement on the Island of Guadeloupe. PhD Dissertation. Columbia University; 3) Bernabé, Jean. 1983. Fondal-natal: grammaire basilectale approchée des créoles guadeloupéean et martinoquais. (3 vols). Paris: L'Harmattan; 4) Bébel-Gisler, Dany. 1976. La language créole, force jugulée. Etude socio-linguistique des rapports de force entre le créole et le français aux Antilles. Paris: L'Harmattan.

Lg.Dlct Hwalbdy (Hualapai, Walapai).

Inf by Akira Y. Yamamoto

Add Inf **(Major Documentation continued)**
3) Watahomigie, L., J. Bender, and A.Yamamoto. 1982. Hualapai Reference Grammar. American Indian Studies Center, UCLA. [The revised and expanded Hualapai Reference Grammar is now completed.]

Younger people are now coming back to the community speaking primarily English. The role of the school in the language maintenance is becoming increasingly important. Yamamoto continues to work with the school. Kumiko Ichihashi-Nakayama of University of California at Santa Barbara is currently working on Hualapai discourse/conversation.

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Lg.Dict Jarawara dialect of Madi Language.

Inf by R.M.W.Dixon.

Add Inf Dixon is working with Alan Vogel (SIL linguist). The Brazilian Government has scarcely ventured into this forest area. There is no school, no medical post. The people do listen to the radio (Portuguese programs) on battery-powered sets, but this has minimal impact on the language. With Jarawara and other two dialect speakers, older people (from teens) also know varying amount of Portuguese for communication with whites on the main river (Purús).

The language is not currently threatened. But the people would like a school and medical post. If these are provided (in the way they have been in other parts of Brazil), a threat to the maintenance of the language may then develop.

Lg.Dict Jarawara Dialect of Madi Language.

Inf by Alan Vogel

Add Inf The education program was begun by Elizabeth Vencio and Sandra Giani, Brazilians with Jovens com uma Missão (JOCUM). Alan and Lucilia Vogel are with SIL and they have cooperated with the education program since it began. More recently David and Francisca Irving have also joined the JOCUM team and Sandra Giani has left. See also **RMW Dixon.**

Lg.Dict Kadiweu.

Inf by Filomena Sandalo

Add Inf **(Major Documentation)**
1) Braggio, Silvia L.B. 1981. Aspectos fonologicos e morfologicos do Kadiweu. MA Thesis. UNICAMP: Brazil; 2) Cena, Veronica & Filomena Sandalo. 1995. A Preliminary Reconstruction of Proto-Waikuruan with Special Reference to pronominals and Demonstratives. Anthropological Linguistics 37, 2: 169-191; 3) Griffiths, Glyn. 1973. Numerals and Demonstratives in Kadiweu. Arquivos de Anatomia e Antropologia 1: 63-77 (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Instituto de Antropologia Prof. Souza Marques); 4) Griffiths, Glyn. 1987. Relative Clause Formation and Other Word Parameters in Kadiweu. MA Thesis. Reading University: Reading; 5) Griffiths, Glyn. 1991. Wh-Movement in Kadiweu. PhD Dissertation. Reading University: Reading; 6) Griffiths, Glyn & Cynthia Griffiths. 1976. Aspectos da lingua Kadiweu (Serie linguistica 6) Summer Institute of Linguistics: Brasilia, Brazil; 7) Sandalo, Filomena. 1995. Kadiweu as a Pronominal Argument Language. Paper presented at the Linguistic Society of America Annual Meeting. New Orleans, Louisiana; 8) Sandalo, Filomena. 1995. A Grammar of Kadiweu. PhD Dissertation. University of Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Lg.Dict Kalasha.

Inf by Ken Decker

Add Inf Decker has written several papers specifically on language vitality of Kalasha. The series of five volumes of the Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan gives sociolinguistic data, including language vitality on 26 languages.

Lg.Dict Kaqchikel (Cakchiquel).

Inf by Judith M. Maxwell

Add Inf Information on documentation, etc. available through: The Academy of Mayan Languages of Guatemala, Guatemala City, Apdo Postal 1322, Guatemala. FAX 502-2-29342.

Lg.Dict Karuk (also Karok).

Inf by William Bright

Add Inf Bright actively cooperating in the community lg. program for lg. preservation. New research on Karuk morphosyntax has been done in recent years by Dr. Monica Macaulay (Purdue University). Work on oral literature and songs is being done by a young Karuk scholar, Julian Lang, of the Center for Indian Community Development, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California.

Lg.Dict Kechayi, Chuk'chansi (Yokuts).

Inf by Robert Lyday

Add Inf Desire to learn the lg is high, and the Tribe initiated the lg preservation project. The project faces problems such as lack of cooperation and funds. The orthography project is done; 1500 dictionary items collected and shared. In general, the project faces problems.

(Major Documentation)
1) Clayton, Anna H. 1948. Northern Foothills Yokuts and Western Mono Ethnology II: Yokuts and Western Mono. Anthropological Records 10, 2: 159-175 (Berkeley: University of California); 2) Kroeber, Alfred L. 1907. The Yokuts Language of South-central California. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 2:165-378. Berkeley: University of California Press; 3) Kroeber, Alfred L. 1963. "Yokuts dialect survey." Anthropological Records 11:3 (Berkeley: University of California).

Lg.Dict Keresan Language Isolate

Inf by Hilaire Valiquette

Add Inf **(Linguistic Work Needed)** in every area with every dialect. 1) Studies of the phonology (esp. the tone system) of every dialect, and then comparative studies; 2) Grammars for all dialects; 3) Dictionaries for all dialects; 4) Texts--recording, transcription and analysis. There are some for Acoma, Laguna, Zia and Cochiti, but they need further analysis; 5) Studies on dialect relationship; 6) Studies on relationship of Keresan with other lg families. Valiquette is convinced that Greenberg's proposed connection with Caddoan (and Iroquois) is totally without evidence. One possibility is with Uto-Aztecan (as suggested by Davis); 7) Discourse work (stories, speeches, etc.); 8) Sociolinguistic work. 9) work on music and song text. Furthermore, a study is needed of earlier anthropological material to find and identify words, usually of questionable transcription. Recording needs to be done of all Keres recorded materials (e.g., at Indiana University, the Library of Congress, American Philosophical Society Library), some of which are 50 years old or more. **Work with Keresan languages** is an extremely delicate issue, and may not (and should not) be done without the explicit permission of the Tribal Government. Some pueblos (e.g., Zia and Laguna) are willing to engage in such work, a recent change; others (e.g., Santo Domingo and San Felipe) are totally against such work. The irony of the fact that the pueblos which do not allow linguistic work are also the pueblos where the language is best preserved should be obvious. Any pueblo person working with a linguist without the explicit permission of the Tribal Government would be seen as betraying the people. Any "secret" work is both unethical and damaging to possible future work. **[General Bibliography** (Valiquette 1990 contains the best bibliography)] 1) Boas, Franz. 1923. "A Keresan Text." IJAL 2: 171-180; 2) Boas, Franz. 1925/1928. Keresan Texts. American Ethnological Society Publication Vol.8, parts 1 & 2 [1925 has Laguna texts in Boas' orthography; 1928 is a literal translation]; 3) Davis, Irvine. 1960. The Language of Santa Ana Pueblo. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 191. Washington, D.C.; 4) Maring, Joel. 1967. Grammar of Acoma. PhD Dissertation. Indiana University; 5) Miller, Wick. 1965. Acoma Grammar and Texts. University of California at Berkeley; 6) Miller, Wick and Irvine Davis. 1963. "Proto-Keresan Phonology." IJAL 29: 310-330; 7) Simmons, Marc. 1979. "History of the Pueblos since 1821." In Alfonso Ortiz, ed. Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 9: 207-223; 8) Valiquette, Hilaire. 1990. A Study for a Lexicon of Laguna Keresan. PhD Dissertation. University of New Mexico; 9) Various ethnographic studies, especially of Acoma, Santa Ana, and Zia by Leslie White.

Lg.Dict Keresan Language Isolate

Inf by Hilaire Valiquette

Add Inf Rather than the common division into Eastern and Western (Laguna and Acoma), Valiquette suggests a dialect continuum: Acoma/Laguna <-> Zia/Santa Ana <-> San Felipe/Santo Domingo <-> Cochiti. At the both end, intelligibility may be above 70%. The main differences are in the verb forms and the "small words" such as evidentials, conjunctions, etc

Lg.Dict Khowar (Chitrali).

Inf by Ken Decker

Add Inf **(Major Documentation continued)**
2) Grierson, George. 1901-1927. Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. I-X. Calcutta: Government of India Central Publishing Branch; 3) Morgenstierne, Georg. 1947. Some features of Khowar morphology. Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap 14: 5-28.

There are at least 3 dictionaries, an occasional journal in Kohwar, 2 Khowar cultural conferences, but little actual long-range development to help the people linguistically. The series of five volumes of the Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan gives sociolinguistic data, including language vitality on 26 languages.

Lg.Dict Kwaza (also as Koisá, Koxyá, Coisá, Quisá).

Inf by Hein van der Voort

Add Inf **(Major Documentation continued)**
Some of the above are included in publications listed below.
5) Loukotka, Cestmír. 1963. "documents et vocabulaires inédites de langues et de dialectes sud-américains." Journal de la Société des Americanistes, nouvelle série, tome LII: 7-60. Paris: Musée de l'Homme; 6) 1968. Classification of South American Indian Languages. Johannes Wilbert (ed.). Los Angeles: Latin American Center, UCLA; 7) Rodrigues, Aryon Dall'Igna. 1986. Línguas Brasileiras: Para o conhecimento das línguas Indígenas. São Paulo: Edições Loyola.

Lg.Dict Loyal Shawnee

Inf by David Costa

Add Inf Since June of 1995, a University of Kansas graduate student Marcellino Berardo has also been working with speakers of Loyal Shawnee. His goal: a grammar and dictionary.

Lg.Dict Maliseet-Passamaquoddy

Inf by Karl van Duyn Teeter

Add Inf **(Major Documentation continued)**
3) LeSourd, Philip Stanley. (1988) 1993. Accent and Syllable Structure in Passamaquoddy. New York: Garland; 4) LeSourd, Philip Stanley. 1984. Dictionary of Passamaquoddy- Maliseet and English. Micmac-Maliseet Institute.

Most of the Teeter material is yet to be published. There are a number of slightly differing dialects, but only one lg (the two names come about because of the int'l boundary through the middle of their territory, on which the Indians were not consulted).

Lg.Dict Mandan (Nu'eta).

Inf by Mauricio Mixco

Add Inf Three tribes, the Arikara, Hidatsa (Gros Ventres), and Mandan are officially known as the Three Affiliated Tribes, and occupy the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in western North Dakota. The total tribal enrollment is 6,000 (of which 3,000 reside on the reservation) (Mary Jane Schneider in Davis 1994: 634).

Lg.Dict Mayan languages and their dialects.

Inf by Eleanor Frankle

Add Inf Frankle reports that speakers of Yucatecan Mayan insisted that they could express any new idea in their own lg. In Cozumel, the lg is not used as the younger wanted to be known as Mexicans the older disheartened. Frankle deals with more than 30 Mayan lgs and their dialects, has worked with lg programs in Quintana Roo, Campeche, and Chiapas. She works in lg awareness projects.

Lg.Dict Miwok languages.

Inf by Catherine A. Callaghan

Add Inf **(Major Documentation continued)**
5) L.S. Freeland. 1951. Language of the Sierra Miwok. IUPAL, IJAL Memoir 6; 6) L.S. Freeland & Sylvia M. Broadbent. 1960. Central Sierra Miwok dictionary with Texts. UCPL 23; 7) Sylvia M. Broadbent. 1964. The Southern Sierra Miwok Language. UCPL 38; 8) Catherine A. Callaghan. 1963. A Grammar of the Lake Miwok Language. PhD Dissertation.

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Lg.Dict Mocho (Motozintleco).

Inf by Laura Martin

Add Inf **(Major Documentation continued)**
5) Martin, Laura. 1987. The interdependence of language & culture in the Mocho Bear Story. Anthropological Linguistics 533-558; 6) Martin Laura. 1990. Los verbos de discurso en mocho. In Lecturas en la linguistica maya, ed. by Stephen R. Elliott & Nora C. England, pp 421-443. Antigua, Guatemala: Centro de Investigaciones Regionales de Mesoamerica; 7) Martin, Laura. 1994. Coming here and going there: A preliminary account of motion & direction in Mocho. Linguistic Anthropology 4, 2: 131-152.

Lg.Dict Mohawk, Iroquoian Family

Inf by Marianne Mithun

Add Inf Mithun, in a joint effort among all Mohawk speaking communities, is compiling a comprehensive dictionary.

(Major Documentation continued)
3) Bonvillain, Nancy & Beatrice Francis. 1971. Mohawk English Dictionary. St. Regis: St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Council & St. Regis Band Council; 4) Michelson, Gunther. 1973. A Thousand Words of Mohawk. Ottawa: National Museum of Man. Mercury Series 5; 5) Mithun, Marianne. 1977. Ionsterwonnaweseratihkhwa': Mohawk Spelling Dictionary. Albany: New York State Museum Bulletin 429; 6) Deering, Nora & Helga Harries Delisle. 1976. Mohawk: A Teaching Grammar. La Macaza, Quebec: Maniwa Collge; 7) (Williams), Marianne Mithun. 1976. Kasen'kha' Otara'shon:'a -- Mohawk Stories. Albany: New York State Museum Bulletin 427.

Lg.Dict Montana Salish (Flathead)

Inf by Sarah G. Thomason

Add Inf There is a grammar of Kalispel (Vogt 1940) and a grammar of Spokane (Carlson 1972 & subsequent articles), but none of Montana Salish since Mengarini's 19th century grammar.

Lg.Dict Onondaga

Inf by Hanni Woodbury

Add Inf **(Major Documentation continued)**
3) Woodbury, Hanni, ed. 1992. Concerning the League: The Iroquois League Tradition as Dictated in Onondaga by John Arthur Gibson. Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics, Memoir 9.

Lg.Dict Phalura (Dangarik).

Inf by Ken Decker

Add Inf **(Major Documentation continued)**
2) Buddruss, Georg. 1967. Die sprache von Sau in Ostafghanistan, beiträge zur kenntnis des Dardischen Phalura. Münchener Studien zur Sprach wissenscaft, poetheft M. München: J. Kitzinger.

Decker has written several papers specifically on language vitality of Phalura. The series of five volumes of the Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan gives sociolinguistic data, including language vitality on 26 languages.

Lg.Dict Pima of Ónavas (Uto-Aztecan).

Inf by Ken Hale

Add Inf Ónavas Pima is believed to be the direct descendent of Névome, for which there exists a 17th century grammar and vocabulary (Pennington 1979). On the assumption that Ónavas Pima continues the Névome of the Jesuit *Arte* (Smith 1862) and voc (Pennington 1979), then those documents can be considered major documentation. Shaul is, in part, an interpretive study of the Jesuit *Arte*. This author also mentions notes of his own on Onabas (nc) Pimán in Shaul (1994).

(Major Documentation)
1) Hale, Kenneth, Agustín Estrella, María Fierro, Pedro Estrella, & María Córdova. 1977 manuscript. *Breve Vocabulario del Idioma Pima de Ónavas*. Tucson: University of Arizona; 2) Pennington, Cambell W. 1979. *Vocabulario en Lengua Névome*, Volume II of *The Pima Bajo of Central Sonora, Mexico*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press; 3) Shaul, David L. 1986. Topics in Névome Syntax. University of California Publications in Linguistics 109. Berkeley & Los Angeles: University of California Press; 4) Shaul, David L. 1994. "A sketch of the structure of Oob No'k (Mountain Pima)." *Anthropological Linguistics* 36.277-365; 5) Smith, Buckingham, ed. 1982. *Arte de la lengua névome, que se dice pima, propia de Sonora: con la doctrina christiana y confesionario añadidos*. Shea's Library of American Linguistics, Volume 5. New York: Cramoisy Press. [Reprint. New York: AMS Press, Inc. 1970.]

Lg.Dlct Potosino dialect of Huastec.

Inf by Barbara W. Edmonson

Add Inf **(Major Documentation continued)**
5) Larsen, R.L. 1955. Vocabulario Huasteco. Mexico City: SIL; 6) Alcorn, Janis B. & Barbara Edmonson. 1995. Huastec. In Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. 8 (Middle America & the Caribbean), ed. by James Dow & Robert V. Kemper. New York: G.K.Hall/Macmillan [a general article about all aspects of Huastec culture/language]. Since 1970, the Huastec population in San Luis Potosí and Veracruz has nearly doubled, but the absolute no. of monolinguals has remained the same, showing some language decline.

Lg.Dlct Salar.

Inf by Arienne M. Dwyer

Add Inf This is a language with "heavy" Tibetan and Chinese admixture. No orthography. The lg at school is Chinese. Although the population of speakers may seem large, dominant language structures (Chinese in Eastern and Uyghur in Western) are entering Salar at an ever-increasing rate. Most adult speakers are trilingual in Salar, Chinese, and Tibetan.

Lg.Dlct Seneca.

Inf by Wallace Chafe

Add Inf Chafe is actively involved in lg preservation activities. The Senecas presently live in 5 major groups in the USA and Canada: the Seneca Nation of Indians (6,241) on 3 reservations in NY State (Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties), the Tonawanda Band of Seneca (1,050) near Akron, NY State; Niagarendaes Seneca (262) & Konadaha Seneca (331) on the Six Nations Reserve; the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe (2,460) in Ok (George H.J. Abrams in Davis 1994: 582).

Lg.Dlct Snchitsu'umshstsn (Coeur d'Alene), Salish

Inf by Gary B. Palmer

Add Inf Dianne Allen is the director of the Department of Education, Coeur d'Alene Tribe (P.O. Box 238, Davenport Way, DeSmet, Idaho 83824)

(Major Documentation continued)
3) Nicodemus, Lawrence R. 1975. Snchitsu'umshstsn: The Coeur d'Alene Language, Vol. I & II. Spokane: University Press; 4) Occhi, Debra, Gary B. Palmer, & Roy H. Ogawa. 1993. Like Hair, or Trees: Semantic Analysis of the Coeur d'Alene Prefix *ne'* 'amidst'. In Proceedings of the 1993 Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (July 2-4, 1993) and the Hokan-Siouan Conference (July 3, 1993), Columbus, Ohio. Report 8. Survey of California and Other Indian Languages, pp. 40-58; 5) Palmer, Gary. 1993. Where There are Muskrats: The Semantic Structure of Coeur d'Alene Place Names. Linguistic Anthropology 32 (3-4): 263-294; 6) Palmer, Gary & Lawrence Nicodemus. 1985. Coeur d'Alene Exceptions to Proposed Universals of Anatomical Nomenclature. American Ethnologist 12 (2): 341-359; 7) Palmer, Gary, Lawrence Nicodemus, & Lavinia Felsman. 1987. Khwi' Khwe Hntmikhw'lumukhw: This is My Land. Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho; 8) Palmer, Gary, Lawrence Nicodemus, & Tom Connolly. 1987. Khwi' Khwe Gul Schitsu'umsh. These are the Coeur d'Alene People. Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho; 9) Reichard, Gladys. n.d. Coeur d'Alene Texts, Part I, I-XVII. Bernard College, New York City. Archives, Languages of the World, Indiana University; 10) Reichard, Gladys. 1938. Coeur d'Alene. Handbook of American Indian Languages. New York: J. J. Augustin; 11) Reichard, Gladys. 1939. Stem List of the Coeur d'Alene Language. International Journal of American Linguistics 10: 92-108; 12) Reichard, Gladys. 1958-60. A Comparison of Five Salish Languages. International Journal of American Linguistics 24: 293-300; 25: 8-15, 90-96, 154-167, 239-253; 26: 50-61; 13) Sloat, Clarence. 1966. Phonological Redundancy Rules in Coeur d'Alene. PhD Dissertation. University of Washington, Seattle, WA; 14) Sloat, Clarence. 1968. A Skeleton Key to Reichard's Coeur d'Alene Transcriptions. Anthropological Linguistics 10: 8-11; 15) Sloat, Clarence. 1971. The Phonetics and Phonology of Coeur d'Alene /r/. In Studies in Northwest Indian Languages, ed. by James E. Hoard & Thomas M. Hess. Sacramento Anthropological Society Paper 11, pp. 123-127; 16) Sloat, Clarence. 1972. Vowel Harmony in Coeur d'Alene. International Journal of American Linguistics 38: 234-239; 17) Sloat, Clarence. 1980. Vowel Alternations in Coeur d'Alene. International Journal of American Linguistics 46: 14-20.

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Lg.Dlet Southeastern Tepehuán.

Inf by Thomas Willett

Add Inf **(Major Documentation continued)**
3) Willett, Thomas. 1991. A Reference Grammar of Southeastern Tepehuan. Dallas: SIL and University of Texas at Arlington. 4) Ramirez Solis, Cornelio and Thomas Willett. 1987. Expresiones locativas en tepehuán del suveste. Tlalocan 11: 89-100. Mexico City: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Lg.Dlet Tariana.

Inf by Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald

Add Inf **(Major Documentation continued)**
4) Giacone, P. Antônio. 1962. Pequena Gramática e Dicionário da língua Taliaseri, ou Tariana. Escola Tipográfica Salesiana, Salvador. 5) Koch-Grünberg, t. 1911. "Arawk-Sprachen Nordwestbrasiliens und der angrenzenden Gebiete." Mitteilungen der anthropologischen Gesellschaft, Wien 41:33-153,203-282.

Tariana is being replaced by Tucano (Tucanoan Family). Tariana is the only Arawak language in the linguistic area of the Vaupes, famous for its obligatory multilingualism described by A. Sorensen.

Lg.Dlet Tzeltal of Tenejapa, Mayan Family.

Inf by Luisa Maffi

Add Inf **(Other Lg Com continued)** Ocosingo, Cancuc, Chanal, Oxchuc, Abasolo, Pinola, Aguacatenango, Amatenango). A few other speakers found recently in some communities in SE Chiapas.

(Total Population No. continued)
Of the total population of Chiapas, 716,012 are indigenous: Tzeltal, Tzotzil, Chol, Tojolabal, Lacandon, Kanjobal, Mam, Zoque (Mexican Census of 1990). 9/6/95

(Major Documentation)
1) Berlin, B. & T. Kaufman. 1963. A Tenejapa Tzeltal Dictionary (Computerized by L. Maffi in 1988); 2) Slocum, M. & F. Gerdel. 1971. Vocabulario Tzeltal de Bachajón; 3) Kaufman, T. 1971. Tzeltal Phonology & Morphology; 4) Berlin, B. 1961ms. The Tenejapa Dialect of Tzeltal: an outline of morphology; 5) Slocum, M. 1948 Tzeltal (Mayan) Noun & Verb Morphology. IJAL 14 (1).

Although lg is in no immediate danger of extinction, it might not take too many generations for it to get there. Pressure to switch to Spanish is high. Literacy in Tzeltal is poor to very poor. Generally, contexts of use limited to family and community business. Literature in print very limited. A few (bad) primers. Radio programs virtually non-existent. No community-wide lg programs. Only growing ethnic pride may bring hope concerning documentation and preservation efforts.

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Lg.Dict Ulwa (Southern Sumu).

Inf by Ken Hale

Add Inf **(Nature of Fieldwork)**
The Karawala community designated Mr. Abanel Lacayo to meet with Hale at a Bilingual Educ Workshop in Bluefields in January of 1988. The Ulwa project began at that time with an elementary vocab of Ulwa (Hale & Lacayo 1988) printed up in the Lexicon Project of the Center for Cognitive Science at MIT. Lacayo returned to Karawala and worked with other members of the group (which was to become UYUTMUBAL) to expand the entries (appearing as CODIUL/UYUTMUBAL, etc. 1989). A number of texts were produced, for distribution in Karawala, and some published in *Wani*, a journal by the Center for Research and Documentation of the Atlantic Coast (CIDCA, Centro de Investigaciones y Documentación de la Costa Atlántica). A two-year NSF grant was obtained in 1993 to permit Thomas Green to work with UYUTMUBAL in the production of a full-size dictionary of Ulwa and to gather material for a grammar. The future of this project is uncertain. It is hoped that the committee will receive funding from an NGO and from the Ministry of Education as it works toward self-sufficiency. A plan for self-sufficiency includes expansion of the Ulwa Language House (Ulwah Yulka Ûka), built in 1991 to house materials and provide an uncluttered working space, to a size which would accommodate paying guests, the profits to be used to support the work of the committee.

Ulwa is endangered. However, a full revival of Ulwa is by no means impossible, as the young people of Karawala have the enormous advantage that they know Miskitu, which, for the past century or more has existed with the Sumu lgs in a condition of "grammatical merger" of a most perfect sort. Allowing for morphological differences of detail, the lgs "translate" one another morpheme for morpheme with great ease. Thus, Karawala children have a natural head-start. Another factor in this is the fact they can read sentences out loud with great fluency and perfect phonology (albeit with little comprehension), as the Miskitu orthography is the same as the one adopted for Ulwa, and the segmental phonologies of the two lgs are virtually identical.

Lg.Dict Ulwa (Southern Sumu).

Inf by Ken Hale

Add Inf **(Other Preservation Activities)**
Since 1988, there has existed a six-member Ulwa Language Committee called UYUTMUBAL in Ulwa (Ulwah Yulka Tunak Muhka Baina, Council of the Ulwa Language) and, in Spanish, CODIUL (Comité del Idioma Ulwa). The activities of this body include 1) collection & writing of stories; 2) compilation of dictionary entries; 3) interviews with other Ulwa speakers; 4) the documentation of Ulwa history; 5) cooperative projects with linguists (dictionary & grammar); 6) translations (e.g. novels) into Ulwa; 7) plans for Ulwa in education of Karawala young people for lg revival.

(Major Documentation)
1) CODIUL/UYUTMUBAL, etc. 1989. *Diccionario Elemental del Ulwa (Sumu Meridional).* CODIUL/UYUTMUBAL; Managua/Bluefields/Puerto Cabezas: CIDCA; Cambridge, MA: CCS-MIT; 2) CODIUL/UYUTMUBAL. 1991. "Takat kau karawak kau miduna muhka baina/los primeros pobladores de Karawala." *Wani* 11:51-61; 3) Conzemius, Edouard. 1929. "Notes on the Miskito and Sumu languages of eastern Nicaragua." *International Journal of American Linguistics* 5:57-115; 4) Hale, Kenneth. 1991. "El ulwa (sumu meridional) ¿un idioma distinto?" *Wani* 11:27-50; 5) Hale, Kenneth and Abanel Lacayo. 1988. *Vocabulario Preliminar del Ulwa (Sumu Meridional).* CIDCA and CCS-MIT; 6) Lehmann, Walter. 1920. *Zentral-Amerika. Teil I: Die Sprache.* Berlin: Verlag Dietrich Reimer.

Lg.Dict Ushojo.

Inf by Ken Decker

Add Inf Ken Decker was the first person to collect any linguistic data on this group. There had been previous references that this group might exist but he provided the first proof. The series of five volumes of the Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan gives sociolinguistic data, including language vitality on 26 languages.

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Lg.Dict Warekena of the River Xie, North Arawak

Inf by Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald

Add Inf Warekana of Xie spread in the region of Xie rather recently, ousting the 'old Warekena' which is still spoken by a couple of old people.

(Major Documentation)
1) Aikhenvald, A.Y. & R.M.C. Amorim. 1992. "Mudança de código lingüístico na migração de Warekena." Lume, UDESC, Florianópolis; 2) Aikhenvald, A.Y. Forthcoming. "Classe nominal e gênero nas línguas Arauák." Boletim do Museu Goeldi, Belem, Pará; 3) Aikhenvald, A.Y. Forthcoming. "Words, pauses and boundaries: evidence from South American Indian Languages." Studies in Language; 4) Aikhenvald, A.Y. Forthcoming. "Person-marking and discourse in North Arawak languages." Studia Linguistica; 5) Aikhenvald, A.Y. ms. A Grammar of Warekena. To appear in Handbook of Amazonian Languages, Vol. 4, ed. by D. Derbyshire and J. Pullum; 6) Aikhenvald, A.Y. & R. Amorim. Forthcoming. "Warekena in Brazil." Special issue of Opción (Venezuela); 7) Civrieux, M. & R. Lichy. 1950. "Vocabulário de cuatro dialectos Arawak del río Ouanía." Boletín de la Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales XIII (77): 121-159; 8) Crevaux, J.N., P. Sagot, & L. Adam. 1882. Grammaires et vocabulaires Roucouyenne, Arrouague, Piapoco et d'autres langues de la région des Guyanes. Paris; 9) Koch-Grünberg, T. 1906. "Die Indianer-Stämme am oberen Rio Negro und Yapurá und ihre sprachliche Zugehörigkeit." Zeitschrift für Ethnologie 38: 167-205; 10) Koch-Grünberg, T. 1911. "Arauk-Sprachen Nordwestbrasiliens und der angrenzenden Gebiete." Mitteilungen der anthropologischen Gesellschaft, Wien, Vol. 41: 33-153, 203-282; 11) Koch-Grünberg, T. 1913. Abschluss meiner Reise durch Nordbrasilien zum Orinoco, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der von mir besuchten Indianerstämme. Zeitschrift für Ethnologie 45: 448-474; 12) Koch-Grünberg, T. 1928. Vom Roroima zum Orinoco. Ergebnisse einer Reise in Nordbrasilien und Venezuela in den Jahren 1911-1913, Vol. 4 (Sprachen), Stuttgart; 13) Mosonyi, E. 1968. "Introducción al análisis intraestructural del idioma Baniva." Economia y ciencias sociales 10, 3: 65-70.

Lg.Dict Western Itelmen (a.k.a. Kamchadal)

Inf by Jonathan David Bobaljik

Add Inf There have been sporadic efforts at documentation or preservation over the past few years, most (including the current project) initiated outside the community, but with community support. No visible success. Even the oldest speakers have significant influence from Russian in all aspects of their Itelmen grammar. Most recently, Bobaljik collaborates with a team directed by a Free Univ. of Berlin ethnographer, Dr. Eric Kasten in production of educational materials for schools.

Lg.Dict Wiyot.

Inf by Karl van Duyn Teeter

Add Inf Copies of Teeter field tapes at Humboldt State University (e-mail: <steidner@husueq.humboldt.edu>). Wiyot is famous as one of the two Pacific coast languages Sapir associated with Algonquian as long ago as 1913. History and provenience still a mystery, although the relationship is now well established.

Lg.Dict Wyandotte.

Inf by Bruce L. Pearson

Add Inf The Wyandotte people originally lived along the northern banks of the St. Lawrence River, Quebec, Canada and were disparagingly called "Huron" by the French. The Iroquois pushed many of them west to Ohio and Michigan. The Wyandotte were later forced to move to Kansas and finally settled in northeastern Oklahoma (Clifford E. Trafzer in Davis 1994: 700-701).

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Lg.Dict Yavbé, a dialect of Yavapai.

Inf by Akira Y. Yamamoto

Add Inf **(Major Documentation continued)**
2) Kendall, Martha. 1972. Selected Problems in Yavapai Syntax. PhD Dissertation. Indiana University; 3) Shaterial, Alan. 1983. Phonology and Dictionary of Yavapai. PhD Dissertation. University of California at Berkeley.

Lg.Dict Yidgha (Munji-Yidgha).

Inf by Ken Decker

Add Inf **(Major Documentation continued)**
3) Sultan-ul-Arifin, Mohammad. 1988. The Yidgha Lg of Lotkohtehsil. Unpublished MA Thesis. Peshawar, Pakistan: University of Peshawar, Pakistan Study Center.

Yidgha speakers report that all can speak Khowar, but Khowar feel that Yidgha have poor proficiency in Khowar. Many men prefer Khowar wives so that children will be Khowar speakers. Several villages are so remote that shift to Khowar is still slim.

Lg.Dict Yuchi.

Inf by Mary S. Linn

Add Inf The partial speakers (45 yrs old and over) show the following characteristics: ability to hold conversations on limited topics; influence from English phonology and syntax; loss of vocabulary.

Most fluent speakers attend Euchee Language Class of Sapulpa to help preserve and encourage fluency. Materials are produced from the class. In the children's class, many activities are carried out with emphasis on using the language. There are no classes for beginning adults.

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